

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

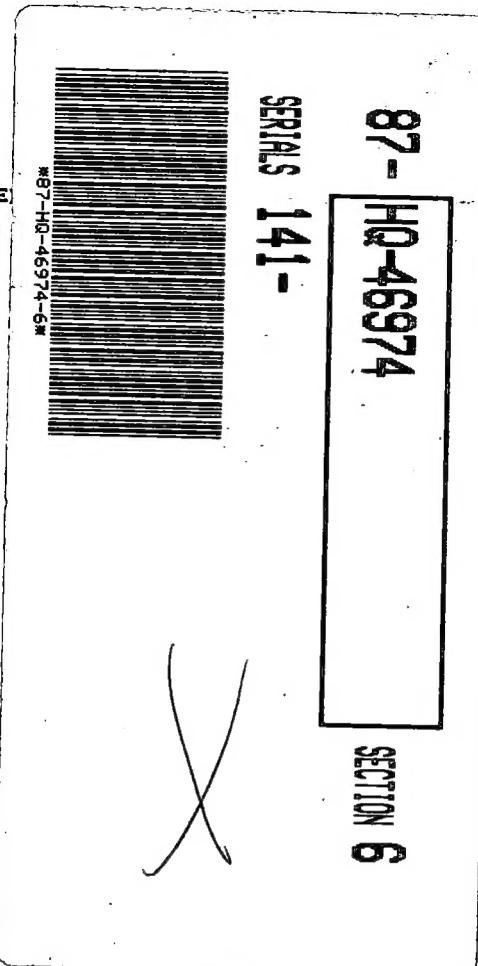
INVESTIGATION

Declassification authority
derived from FBI Automatic
Declassification Guide,
issued May 24, 2007

Screened by NARA (RD-F)
05-03-2019 FOIA # 46626
DOCID: 34323063

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SECTION 6
SERIALS 141 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SALT LAKE CITY	Office of Origin SALT LAKE CITY	Date 9/2/60	Investigative Period 7/29 - 8/31/60
TITLE OF CASE :CHANGED: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL VERA KRUPP - VICTIM		Report made by SA M. B. PARKER	Typed By bb
		CHARACTER OF CASE MITS - MT; CONSPIRACY	

~~Subject~~
Title marked "CHANGED" to delete Subject EDWARD DANIEL HAY, in view of his death on 7/13/60, at Texas City, Texas.

REFERENCES: Salt Lake City letter to Bureau 2/18/60.

Houston letter to Bureau 7/29/60.

Houston airtel to Salt Lake City 8/26/60 (Interoffice).

- P* -

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Consider matter RUC your office at this time.

Approved <i>l/a</i>	Special Agent In Charge <i>Chalp</i>	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: <i>2</i> ② - Bureau (87-46974) 1 - USA, Reno 2 - Houston (87-4391) 2 - Salt Lake City (87-6463)	<i>87-46974-141</i>	<i>REC-6</i>		
COPIES DESTROYED <i>28 8 @ \$5.60</i>	<i>EX 109</i>			
<i>42 JAN 17 1973</i>	<i>9 SEP 6 1960</i>			

58 SEP 12 1960

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★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-344750

SU 87-6463

SALT LAKE CITY

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Maintain Liaison with USA Office in this matter relative to appeal filed by HAGENSON and BOWMAN.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Reno

Report of: SA M. B. PARKER
 Date: 9/2/60

Office: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Field Office File No.: SALT LAKE CITY 87-6463

Bureau File No.: 87-46974

Title: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM

Character: INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY, MAJOR THEFT;
 CONSPIRACY

Synopsis:

Subject EDWARD DANIEL HAY on 7/13/60, died as result of gunshot wound inflicted by wife BOBBIE JEAN HAY. Subject MARION CARTER BOWMAN arrested by local authorities Corpus Christi, Texas, 8/6/60, for Harris County SO, Houston, Texas. BOWMAN released on bond on 8/16/60, on local charges of Burglary. SUBJECT HAGENSON HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

By communication dated July 29, 1960, the Houston Division advised that on July 20, 1960, BOBBIE JEAN HAY, wife of EDWARD DANIEL HAY was interviewed at Texas City, Texas, by SA JOHN B. HARRINGTON and Chief of Police RANKIN L. DEWAIT. No additional information relative to instant matter obtained. The Houston Division had previously advised that EDWARD DANIEL HAY was killed July 13, 1960, at Texas City, Texas, and his wife, BOBBIE JEAN HAY was charged with murder in connection with his death by the Texas City, Texas Police Department.

U. S. Attorney HOWARD BABCOCK on August 5, 1960, requested that a copy of death certificate for HAY be obtained and furnished his office in view of the appeal presently pending in this matter.

By communication dated August 15, 1960, the Houston Division advised that Subject BOWMAN had been arrested August 6, 1960, by local authorities at Corpus Christi, Texas, for the Harris County Sheriff's Office, at Houston.

SU 87-4694

Assistant U. S. Attorney RAYMOND SUTTON, Las Vegas, on August 24, 1960, advised that he desired to know facts relative to BOWMAN's arrest, since it appeared that if he was still in local custody, BOWMAN's bond should be revoked, relative to instant matter. He stated, however, if BOWMAN had been released no action would be taken to locate him at this time.

By communication dated August 26, 1960, the Houston Division furnished a copy of death certificate for HAY, which has been forwarded to U. S. Attorney, Reno.

Houston also advised that MARION CARTER BOWMAN not presently in custody local authorities, Houston area. BOWMAN was arrested on August 6, 1960, by the Sheriff's Office, Corpus Christi, Texas, (Houston). He was subsequently charged with the following charges in the Harris County Justice Court, Justice THOMAS M. MAES presiding, Precinct No. 1. The records of this court made available by Criminal Clerk VIC PECORINO, on August 24, 1960, reflect BOWMAN charged with one count Burglary and one count Felony Theft for a burglary of the Big Chief Grocery, 6400 Bay Way Drive, Wooster, Texas, on December 26, 1959. This burglary was a professional safe burglary, the loss consisted of \$15,000 cash and \$5,000 checks.

BOWMAN was also charged with one count burglary, one count felony theft for the burglary of a "J M H" Supermarket, 3636 Rice Boulevard, West University, Texas, (a Houston suburb) on January 30, 1960. This loss was a \$20,000 highly skilled safe burglary.

BOWMAN has a co-defendant on all four counts, one FRANK SANDERS, a known associate.

On August 16, 1960, BOWMAN was released on bond of \$1,500 on each count, totaling \$6,000.

When released on bond, BOWMAN also made bond on additional charges in other local jurisdictions which are set forth below.

AT GALVESTON, TEXAS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN E. FRANKLIN:

SU 87-4694

On August 25, 1960, Mr. KENNETH NUNN, City Security, Texas City, Texas, furnished a certified copy of a death certificate for EDWARD DANIEL HAY, which is being enclosed for Salt Lake City (Las Vegas).

On the same date, Deputy Sheriff, J. B. KLINE, Galveston County Sheriff's Office, advised that MARION CARTER BOWMAN and FRANK SANDERS were charged on August 8, 1960, with the burglary of the J. B. SAL COMPANY, Office Safe, on April 28, 1960, at which time \$10,800 was stolen. Deputy KLINE advised that BOWMAN is free on \$5,000 bond on this charge.

AT ANGLETON, TEXAS

On August 26, 1960, BOB ELDER, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Brazoria County, Angleton, Texas, advised SA CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR., that MARION CARTER BOWMAN was charged on August 8, 1960, with the burglary of a supermarket at Alvin, Texas, on or about March 5, 1960. ELDER stated that BOWMAN was released to Galveston, Texas, authorities and that charges against him in Angleton are still pending.

Concerning all of the substantive charges against BOWMAN in the Houston area, it is noted that no date for trial has presently been set. BOWMAN is free on bonds totaling several thousand dollars and was charged primarily due to information received from his co-defendant, FRANK SANDERS, who furnished a signed statement implicating BOWMAN and EDWARD DANIEL HAY, now deceased. SANDERS is a parolee from the Texas State Penitentiary on a life sentence.

Assistant U. S. Attorney SUTTON also advised on August 24, 1960, that no additional information had been received relative to the transcript in this matter, which was sent to Washington, D. C., to be transcribed. He stated he would advise when the completed transcript was received at Las Vegas.

Mr. SUTTON was contacted on August 29, 1960, and advised that BOWMAN had been released on bond on the local charges and he advised that no action would be taken relative to revoking bond for BOWMAN at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 9/13/60

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (66-3705)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL.
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT, CONSPIRACYLIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

(OO: SALT LAKE CITY)

Re Bu O-1 dated 9/2/60, and mylet dated 6/28/60.

On 9/8/60, Mr. FRANK SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON that the Court had signed an order extending time for filing of the record on appeal until 11/15/60.

The Clerk of the Court is aware of the Bureau's interest in this case and will advise when the appellant's and appellee's briefs are files.

San Francisco will continue to follow this case.

- (2) - Bureau
 2 - Salt Lake City (87-6463)
 2 - San Francisco

LHJ/jr
(6)

REC- 64

D

87-46974-142

EX 104
SEP 16 1960

51 SEP 19 1960

F264

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 9/21/60

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (87-5784)

PMB

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA.,
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MT
 CONSPIRACY

(Pd)

Re: Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 9/16/60,
 captioned KRUPP DIAMOND CASE, POSSIBLE
 NEWSPAPER FEATURE STORY

For the information of Salt Lake City, the Los Angeles Office has initiated steps with the thought in mind of possibly making available material concerning captioned case for a feature story to appear in the "Los Angeles Herald - Express." Upon securing Bureau approval, the Newark Office would furnish necessary material for this feature story.

In January, 1960, the Salt Lake City Office advised that EDWARD DANIEL HAY, JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON and MARION CARTER BOWMAN filed appeals from their sentences in the U. S. District Court at Las Vegas, Nevada.

It is requested that the San Francisco Office advise the status of these appeals in the docket of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is requested that Salt Lake City advise whether the transcript of the Court proceedings has been returned to the U. S. District Court Clerk's Office, Las Vegas, Nevada. It is to be noted that publication of any story regarding captioned matter is being held in abeyance at Newark pending final completion of legal proceedings.

2-Bureau

2-Los Angeles (87-9672)
 2-Salt Lake City (87-6463)
 2-San Francisco
 2-Newark (87-5784)

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REC-4

87-46974-143
 SEP 23 1960

62 SEP 29 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 10/3/60

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (87-6463)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka.;
et al
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
OO : Salt Lake City

Jdt
Re Newark letter to Bureau, 9/21/60; report of SA
M. B. PARKER, Salt Lake City, 9/2/60.

For information all offices, EDWARD DANIEL HAY, one of subjects convicted in this matter and who was out of jail on appeal bond, was shot and killed by his wife, BOBBIE JEAN HAY, at Texas City, on 7/13/60.

Subject MARION CARTER BOWMAN, also on appeal bond, was arrested 8/6/60 by local authorities at Corpus Christi, Texas, for Harris County Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas. BOWMAN posted bond in amount of \$1,500.00 each on four counts of burglary and felony theft, bond totally \$6,000.00.

BOWMAN on same date posted \$5,000.00 bond on burglary charge at Galveston, Texas. BOWMAN has been charged with burglary at Alvin, Texas, but has not posted bond, and charges are still pending. BOWMAN not presently in custody.

RAMONA SMITH, U.S. District Court Clerk's Office, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised SA M. B. PARKER on 9/28/60 that the transcript of trial proceeding in this matter has not yet been returned from Washington, D. C. Expected date of return unknown.

SUBJECT HAGENSON HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
- 2 - San Francisco (66-3705)
- 2 - Newark (87-5784)
- 2 - Salt Lake City

REC-46

87-46974-144

REY 12 OCT 6 1960

MBP:jl
(10)

102
59 OCT 10 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 10/18/60

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)(66-3705)

PDA [initials]
SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka. ET AL.
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT
CONSPIRACY

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

OO: Salt Lake City

o-187 12/21/60
Circuit Court of Appeals
Ninth Circuit has extended
time for filing of transcript
of record until
2/15/61. Let fallower.
4381

Re Newark letter to Director dated 9/21/60.

On October 10, 1960, Mr. FRANK SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON that in the case captioned JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON, Appellant vs UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Appellee CCA NO. 16802 the Court on August 15, 1960, signed order extending time for filing the record of Appeal until November 15, 1960. No briefs can be filed in this matter until the record is filed, and the appeal cannot proceed until such is done. For the information of all offices and the Bureau, the reason that this appeal is dragging is due to the fact that the reporter at the U.S. District Court trial was killed in an automobile accident shortly after the trial and the trial record has not been completed.

San Francisco is continuing to follow this matter and will secure briefs at such time as they are filed.

② Bureau
2 Newark (87-5784)
2 Los Angeles (87-9673)
2 Salt Lake City (87-6463)
2 San Francisco (87-11232) (66-3705)
LHQ:at (#8)
(10)
OCT 15 1960
REC-72 EX-102
EX-102
6 OCT 20 1960

MAILED MAILED
BECB - FBI

87-46974-145

6 OCT 20 1960

— —

9/13
SAC

63 OCT 25 1960
F-266

UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 12/27/60

F. W. W. *mp*
ERROR LETTER SENT
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (66-3705)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka ET AL
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

OO: Salt Lake City

ReBureau O-1 dated 12/14/60.

Mr. FRANK SCHIMMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON on December 20, 1960, that the Court had extended until February 15, 1961 for the filing of the transcript of the record on appeal. The Bureau has been previously advised that the Court Reporter in the United States District Court trial was killed shortly after the conviction of the appellants, and it has been necessary to get other reporters to transcribe the record which has caused the delay. After the record is filed with the Clerk of the Court briefs then will be filed, and when such is done San Francisco will forward the same to Salt Lake City in accordance with existing instructions.

2- Bureau
2- Salt Lake City (87-6463)
2- San Francisco
LHJ:mlp
(6)

REC-4

87-46974-146

DEC 30 1960

[Signature]

[Signature]

2nd floor
62 JAN 9 1961
FBI



3

Memorandum

TO SAC San Francisco(Your file (87-11232)
66-3705)DATE: 2-21-61FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial
(Room No. 87-11232-7107)SUBJECT: James George Brooks, aka, Et al.
Vera Krupp - Victim
ITS P-MT, Conspiracy

1. Bufiles reflect this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
-
-
-

2. Date letter submitted
 report will be submitted

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

SEARCHED	INDEXED
Reporters Transcript as to JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON only filed	
4. Status of investigation 2/8/61. No transcript on record for other appellants. Date for filing of briefs has not been set by Court Ninth Circuit.	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Surep	

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1959 : O-529376F

C 306
87-11232

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To: Director, FBI

Date: 2/24/61

From: SAC, Salt Lake City (87-6463)

Subject: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka, et al
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP, MT - CONSPIRACY

Bufile # 87-46974

Due to the opening of the Las Vegas Office, the following changes in the above case have been made:

A. Location of File

- (xx) Entire file sent to Las Vegas herewith.
() File sent to Las Vegas, except one copy of the following serials.
() File retained in Salt Lake City but one copy of following serials sent to Las Vegas.

Report of SA _____

Dated _____ at _____

B. Office of Origin

- () Salt Lake City
(xx) Las Vegas
() Other Office as shown in file

C. Status, SU Office

- () Pending
(xx) RUC

1 - Bureau

1 - Las Vegas (Encls. 13 Secs. 87-216)

1 - Salt Lake City (36-1671)

1 -

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(3)

87-46974
NOT RECORDED

13 MAR 1 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 2/28/61

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)(66-3705)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka, ET AL;
 VERA KUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
 OO: Salt Lake City;
 LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH
 CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

ReBu O-1 dated 2/21/61.

Con
 Mr. BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON on 2/24/61 that the trial record for JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON only had been filed with the Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. No appeal record as of this date has been filed, due to the death of the trial court reporter. No briefs have been filed in this matter.

When the appeal record has been filed, date for the filing of briefs will be set, and the Bureau and Salt Lake City will be furnished copies at that time.

2 - Bureau
 2 - Salt Lake City (87-6463)
 1 - SF 87-11232
 1 - SF 66-3705)
 LHJ:hko #
 (6)

REC-47 87-46974-147

EX-114

12 MAR 2 1961

F147
57 MAR 10 1961

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 3/20/61

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka, et al
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP, Mt, CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

dw

HOWARD BABCOCK, USA, Las Vegas, Nevada advised 3/13/61, that subject MARION CARTER BOWMAN, had filed motion to extend time for filing appeal brief and had filed a Forma Pauprices in Ninth Circuit Court. BABCOCK stated that USA office, Las Vegas intends to oppose the motion.

BABCOCK stated that in letter recently received from BOWMAN, he listed return address of Harris County Jail, Houston, Texas. BABCOCK desired to know current status of BOWMAN and if in fact he is without funds.

Houston ascertain current status of BOWMAN, if he is without funds and if BOWMAN has been convicted of a felony, length of his sentence.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Houston (87-4391)
- 1 - San Francisco (66-3705)(Info)
- 1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nlw
(6)

L

N. 2 DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51 MAR 27 1961

REC-103

87-46974-148

15 MAR 23 1961

SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office LAS VEGAS	Office of Origin LAS VEGAS	Date 4/21/61	Investigative Period 3/13/61 - 4/17/61
TITLE OF CASE JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka., ET AL; VERA KRUPP - VICTIM		Report made by M. B. PARKER	Typed By: bsj
		CHARACTER OF CASE ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY	

Synopsis

REFERENCES: Las Vegas letter to the Bureau, dated 3/20/61.

Houston letter to Las Vegas, dated 4/10/61.

-P*-

Approved <i>JRW</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below.	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau (87-46974) 1 - USA, Reno 2 - Las Vegas (87-2016) OFFICE FBI		87-46974-149	REC-82
		17 APR 24 1961	
		— — —	
			EX-112

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55 MAY 3 1961

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-344750

-A*-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Reno

Report of:	M. B. PARKER	Office: Las Vegas, Nevada
Date:	4/21/61	
Field Office File No.:	87-216	Bureau File No.: 87-46974
Title:	JAMES GEORGE REEVES, ET AL; VERA KRUPP - VICTIM	

Character: INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY -
MAJOR THEFT - CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Subject BOWMAN filed a Forma Pauprices, which was denied by Judge. BOWMAN incarcerated Harris County Jail, Houston, Texas, on four counts of burglary.

-P*-

DETAILS:

United States Attorney HOWARD W. BABCOCK advised on March 13, 1961, that subject BOWMAN had filed a motion to extend time filing appeal brief and had filed a Forma Pauprices. BABCOCK stated that the United States Attorney's office intended to oppose the motion.

By communication dated April 10, 1961, Houston Division advised as follows:

The records of the Harris County Jail, reviewed on April 3, 1961, by SA JOHN B. HARRINGTON, reflected that MARION CARTER BOWMAN is presently a prisoner and has been incarcerated since December 7, 1960. His occupation is listed as professional golfer. Property records reflected that \$9.05 was in the possession of BOWMAN when his property was impounded.

The records further reflected that BOWMAN is in custody and awaiting trial on four separate indictments dealing with the burglaries of two supermarkets in the Houston area, the details of which have been previously furnished.

LV 87-216

The records of the Clerk of Criminal Court, reviewed on the same date, reflected that bond has been set on the four charges at \$2,500.00; \$2,500.00; \$7,500.00; and \$1,500.00 respectively. BOWMAN has not executed his release by posting these bonds.

Mr. ERWIN ERNST, Assistant District Attorney, Criminal Court, Harris County, advised on April 3, 1961, that no date has yet been set for the trial of BOWMAN and that the cases against BOWMAN are not strong ones due to the fact that the leading witness is in a Federal Penitentiary. He further pointed out that the indictments may be faulty due to the absence of a conspiracy count which would strengthen the prosecution. He indicated that a strong likelihood exists that BOWMAN will not be prosecuted on the indictments on file.

He advised that while a considerable sum was obtained in the burglaries upon which BOWMAN is charged, that BOWMAN has as a defense attorney one of the leading criminal lawyers in the Houston area, and that undoubtedly the fees are very high. He stated that the only positive information concerning whether BOWMAN is without funds is the fact that he has not made bond and has been a prisoner for four months due to this inability to post bond.

RAMONA SMITH, United States District Attorney's Clerks Office advised on April 17, 1961, that the Forma Pauprices filed by BOWMAN was denied by the United States District Judge. SMITH advised that all documents in instant matter had been forwarded to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in San Francisco by the United States District Court's Office. SMITH stated that as far as she knew, no appeal record or brief had been submitted in instant matter and that no information of any kind had been received by that office since February, 1961. SMITH stated she would advise immediately upon the receipt of any kind of information relative to the appeal in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memo

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (94-8-1201)(87-46974) DATE: 7/13/61

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (66-3705)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka, ETAL
VERA KRUPP - Victim
ITSP - MT.; ConspiracyKRUPP DIAMOND CASE
POSSIBLE NEWSPAPER FEATURE STORY
RESEARCH - CRIME RECORDSLIAISON WITH CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

OO: Las Vegas

Re Los Angeles let to Bureau dated 6/28/61.

On 7/13/61, Mr. BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON that on 6/23/61 the Court ordered the trial record transcript to be prepared at Government expense. However, the record as of this date has not been filed with the Clerk of the Court and no briefs have been filed. The Bureau has been previously advised that this is one of several cases wherein the trial court reporter was killed prior to the time the trial transcript was completed, and there is controversy as to the accuracy of the transcript.

Mr. WILSON advised that it would be several months before this appeal would be completed, since the Appellants have 45 days to file a brief after filing of the trial record, the Appellee 30 days after the appellant's filing date, and then the Court will set a time for argument after all briefs are filed, and, finally, it is not known how long the Court may keep the case under submission.

San Francisco will, however, continue to follow this appeal.

EX-116

REC-18

87-46974-150

- 3 - Bureau
- 3 - Los Angeles (80-450)(87-9672)(66-4636)UL 12 1961
- 2 - Las Vegas
- 1 - San Francisco

LHQ:hko

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Subject**CRIME RESEARCH*UNRECORDED COPY FILED
EX-116

94-8-1201-97

F B I

Date: September 7, 1961

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

SHW

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)
 SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP; MP; CONSPIRACY
 (OO: Las Vegas)

dh

USA, HOWARD W. BABCOCK, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised SA M. B. PARKER on 9/5/61 that the current situation regarding the appeal of defendants HAGENSON and BOWMAN is somewhat confused. It is noted that Defendant EDWARD DANIEL HAY also was formerly included in the appeal; however, the appeal was dismissed following the death of HAY at Texas City, Texas, on 7/13/60.

As the Bureau has been previously advised, the court reporter in this matter was killed in an automobile accident prior to the transcription of her stenographic notes.

P

③ - Bureau
 2 - Birmingham (87-2942)
 2 - Chicago (87-12680)
 2 - Dallas (87-6646)
 2 - Houston (87-4391)
 2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
 2 - Little Rock (87-4175)
 2 - Miami (87-10287)
 2 - Newark (87-2784)
 2 - New Orleans (87-6303)
 2 - New York (87-14163)

EX 100

REC-4

2 - San Antonio (87-3569)
 2 - St. Louis (87-8426)
 1 - San Francisco (66-3705)
 2 - Las Vegas (87-216)

MBP/nlw
(30)

54

64 SEP 14 1961

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI - Wick

Mr. BABCOCK advised that on 3/9/61, the attorney for Defendant BOWMAN had at USDC, Carson City, Nevada filed a petition under forma pauperis requesting the court to direct the court reporter to prepare a complete transcript of trial proceedings in this matter. On 3/14/61, USDI JOHN R. ROSS entered an order denying the application for the copy of the transcript.

On 2/2/61, USDC, Carson City entered an order that without prepayment of a fee a copy of any such transcription transcribed in this matter if prepared be furnished to Defendant HAGENSON.

Mr. BABCOCK stated that as of 9/5/61, Defendant BOWMAN had not deposited the \$1,500.00, the amount estimated necessary for preparation of a transcript.

Mr. BABCOCK stated, however, that 50 pages of transcript in this matter had been completed and furnished to the Court of Appeals in San Francisco for review purposes. Mr. BABCOCK stated that the Circuit Court has not yet ruled on an appeal filed by Defendant BOWMAN's attorney to extend the deadline to file appeal in this matter from 2/15/61 to 5/15/61, nor has the court ruled on a statement by USA's Office, Las Vegas opposing the motion to extend the deadline.

Mr. BABCOCK explained, as noted above, that the situation is somewhat confused and at this time he does not know if a complete copy of the transcript in this matter will be prepared unless Defendant BOWMAN deposited the necessary amount of money to cover the cost of the transcript.

Mr. BABCOCK stated that Federal Judge JOHN R. ROSS, USDC, Las Vegas and Carson City, Nevada, possibly had been in touch with the Ninth Circuit Court at San Francisco relative to this matter. He stated that by letter dated 8/31/61 from Judge ROSS to Mr. BABCOCK, Judge ROSS stated in part that "Due to the confusion relative to the transcription of the trial notes as to the defendants HAGENSON and BOWMAN, it might be required that we institute retrial of the KRUPP case as to these two defendants. Please check your list of witnesses and advise me after proper investigation whether or not it is possible to again secure the original witnesses or at least those required to retry BOWMAN and HAGENSON."

LV 87-216

Mr. BABCOCK requested an investigation to ascertain if the following listed witnesses are available. He pointed out that the same witnesses who testified at the original trial in this matter would possibly be necessary if retrial of defendants HAGENSON and BOWMAN is necessary, inasmuch as both are principals in the matter.

The following is a list of witnesses as furnished by Mr. BABCOCK set out under the appropriate offices:

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION

1. FORREST HOLDER, Assistant Manager, Holiday Inn Motel, Bessemer, Alabama, who would testify from motel registration records reflecting occupancy of motel room or rooms by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES NEAL, Corinth, Mississippi on or about 5/10/59. In the event HOLDER is not available, someone else from the Holiday Inn Motel would suffice.

2. Miss HAZEL TORIAS, St. Francis Hotel Court, 1930 20th Avenue South, Homewood, Alabama, or some other official from the St. Francis Hotel Court who could testify re registration records regarding occupancy of hotel by Mr. and Mrs. D. E. COOPER, Greenwood, Mississippi from 5/19 to 5/21/59.

3. SA ROY M. OSBURNE re subject SIMONETTI. It is noted that SIMONETTI was acquitted in original trial of this matter, however, Mr. BABCOCK stated in view of the conspiracy charge that SA OSBURNE's testimony would be pertinent.

CHICAGO DIVISION

1. KEN SWANSON or some other official from TWA, Chicago who can testify re records showing passenger list with the names B. COLLINS, D. TUCKER on TWA Flight 537 from Chicago, Illinois to Las Vegas, Nevada on or about 4/8/59.

2. Mr. ALBERT J. ROHSE or someone who could testify from records of telegraphic communication pertaining to Western Union Money Order in the sum of \$300.00 sent from JOE HOLT, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma to JAMES REVES in Chicago, on or about 4/18/59.

LV 87-216

3. BURT HENRY COHN, Okawville, Illinois, who received a call from JOSEPH HOLT in the latter part of April, 1959 and who also met with HAY and REVES ~~the~~ alleged saw instant diamond.

4. NORMAN MAYER or some other official from the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, who could testify re hotel registration records reflecting occupancy of hotel room by D. E. COOPER and R. W. WIELKS from 4/29 - 5/5/59.

5. SA ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE, who handled instant investigation from its inception until prosecution.

Mr. BABCOCK stated that in the event it is necessary to retry this matter, he believes that the assistance of SA PEVAHOUSE in preparation for the trial will be necessary.

DALLAS DIVISION

1. SA SAM C. COTTON. Mr. BABCOCK is not certain SA COTTON's presence would be needed but desired to know his present location in the event he is needed.

2. KATHRYN HOUSER, 808 Manila Drive, Wake Village, Texas.

HOUSTON DIVISION

1. BOBBY JEAN HAY. It is noted BOBBY JEAN HAY who shot and killed her husband EDWARD DANIEL HAY on or about 7/13/60 at Texas City, Texas was not a witness in the original trial but Mr. BABCOCK desired to know her location, since he stated he might use her as a witness in the event of a retrial.

Mr. BABCOCK also desired to know the present location of Defendant MARION CARTER BOWMAN, inasmuch as his attorney at Reno, Nevada, claims he has not heard from Defendant BOWMAN for quite some time.

Houston advise disposition of the burglary charges for which subject BOWMAN was arrested in 8/60 at Corpus Christi, Texas and Houston, Texas.

LV 87-216

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

WILLIAM T. JONES, 908 N. Evanwood, La Puente, California, testimony re Minox Camera given to Mrs. KRUPP.

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

Mrs. HOMER REDD or some official from Ark Acres Trailer Park, Highway 7, Hot Springs, Arkansas, who can testify re registration data reflecting residence of REVES at Ark Acres Trailer Park.

MIAMI DIVISION

1. BERNARD STEIN, or someone who is from the Singapore Motel, 9601 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, re registration records reflecting occupancy of motel room by Mr. and Mrs. DON EVANS, Carrollton, Mississippi.

2. AL TURNER or CHARLES T. SPURLOCK or some other official from the Curillon Hotel, 9569 Collins Avenue, Surfside, Florida re registration card No. 6304 and any other records reflecting occupancy of hotel room by W. S. DAVIE and wife, Ogden, Utah from 4/14/59 to 4/22/59.

3. RICHARD BEHRENS, Bellman, Florida Shores Hotel, 9449 Collins Avenue, Surfside, Florida.

4. JACK DOOLEY or some official, Florida Shores Hotel, 9449 Collins Avenue, Surfside, Florida, re registration records reflecting occupancy of hotel room by Mr and Mrs. BILL THOMAS, Kansas City, Missouri from 4/14 - 4/22/59 and PAT COLLINS on 4/12/59, and JOE PHILLIPS, Carrollton, Mississippi, 4/16/59 to 4/22/59.

5. W. F. MORAN or some official, Eastern Airlines, Miami, Florida, testimony re records pertaining to transportation of D. EVANS, C. THOMAS, and H. GANDY, departing Miami 12:30 AM 4/17/59 on Flight 156 to Chicago. Also records pertaining to transportation of M. C. CARTER, departing Miami 12:01 AM 4/23/59 on Flight 144 to Mobile, Alabama.

LV 87-216

NEWARK DIVISION

SA BURK P. STICKLER, SA ROBERT L. TAGG, SA WINSTON
B. GUNALS, SA WILLIAM H. PORZER, SA ROBERT F. O'KEEFE, SA
ROBERT E. ROETZEL,

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

SA DONALD K. BELMONT

2. The manager or some other official from the
Wesler Hills Hotel, Bossier City, Louisiana, who can testify
re registration records reflecting occupancy of hotel room
in the name of DON EVANS, 4/13, 23, 24/59; Mr. and Mrs.
J. C. COOPER, 4/24/59 and MARION CARTER BOWMAN on or about
4/24/59.

3. GEORGE MATTIN, Chief of Police Bossier City, La.

NEW YORK DIVISION

HENRY BEZER or some other official of Harry Winston
Inc., 7 East 51st Street, New York City, New York, re records
pertaining to a certain 33.6 carat diamond and 2 baguettes
diamonds and setting sold by Harry Winston, Inc. to VERA
KRUPP.

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

SA WILLIAM C. HAY re arrest of subjects DAVIE and
BOWMAN.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR.

2. JASON KAWIN, Jason Kawin Company, Kawin
Building St. Louis, Missouri.

All offices immediately advise as to the above
listed witnesses and their availability in the event retrial
in this matter is necessary. As noted under the various
offices, Mr. BABCOCK advised pertaining to those witnesses
who would testify relative to records in motels, etc that some-
one with authority from the various establishments

LV 87-216

could be sent as witnesses in so far as they could introduce the same material into evidence. He stated that so far as he could determine, at present all of the SAS listed above would be necessary witnesses with the exception of SA SAM COTTON as noted under the Dallas lead.

In the event a retrial is started, all offices will be immediately notified as soon as possible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 12/18/61

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (66-3705)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka. ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

OO: LAS VEGAS

Frank Schmid
Frank Schmid
Bellard
Bellard
Mitchell

Re Los Angeles letter dated 12/7/61.

Relet requested the present status of the appeal in instant case be checked with the Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. FRANK SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, advised SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON on 12/11/61 that the Appellants have done nothing to prosecute their appeal. This is the case where the trial reporter was killed prior to his stenographic notes being typed to bring the record up on appeal. The Court on the Motion of Appellants ordered that another clerk attempt to transcribe the trial record notes of the deceased reporter. Approximately 50 pages of the record were transcribed by another clerk as ordered, but the Appellants said that the transcript was not satisfactory, and no further action has been taken to bring up the appeal record. Mr. SCHMID said it was his opinion that the whole matter would have to be referred back to the District Court for a new trial.

San Francisco will continue to follow this appeal.

2 Bureau
2 - Las Vegas
2 - San Francisco
LHQ:rap
(6)

REC-46 87-46974-152

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE EX-115 12 DEC 20 1961
FBI

DEC 5 1961 10 38 AM '61

GENERAL PUBLIC
RECEIVED

58 JAN 3 1962

12/18/61

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 3/29/62

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka., ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

OO: LAS VEGAS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director, 12/18/61.

On 3/21/62 FRANK H. SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, advised SA DONALD V. EBERLE that the Appellees have done nothing to prosecute their appeal. In this particular case the trial reporter was killed prior to his stenographic notes being typed to bring the record up on appeal. The Court on the motion of the Appellant ordered that another clerk attempt to transcribe the trial record notes of the deceased reporter. Approximately 50 pages of the record was transcribed by another clerk but the Appellees said that the transcribed notes were not satisfactory. and no further action has been taken to bring up the appeal record. Mr. SCHMID volunteered that it was his opinion that the entire matter would have to be referred back to the District Court for a new trial. As yet no action has been taken concerning this.

San Francisco will continue to follow this appeal.

FBI MEMORANDUM

E-B REC-50

- 2 - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216) 3 4 22 bW, PS
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672) (1 - 80-450)
2 - Newark (87-5784) DIVISION
 (1 - 94-754) GENERAL
2 - San Francisco RECEIVED
 (1 - 66-3705) APR 11 1962
 (10)

87-46974-153

4 APR 2 1962

DVE/jmp
(10)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

16

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Las Vegas

(Your file 87-216)

DATE: 4/2/62

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 87-41974)
(Room No. 5729)SUBJECT: James George Acosta, aka. et al.,
Vera Krupp - Victim
ITSP - MT; Conspiracy

1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
-
-
-

2. Date letter submitted
 report will be submitted

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted
-

4. Status of investigation *Put until 5-1-62, at which time USA, Las Vegas will decide what action to take* 87-216 DNS
 Sulet by *Take*
 5. Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file LAS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961 O-581887

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 4 - 1962	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 5/11/62

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P*)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, Aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

USA JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised on 5/7/62 that he has not made any decision as to what action he will take in this matter. Mr. BONNER requested that he be recontacted in six months on this matter at which time he will give further consideration as to what course of action he will pursue.

② Bureau

- 1-Los Angeles (87-9672) (Info)
- 1-Newark (87-5784) (Info)
- 1-San Francisco (66-3705) (Info)
- 1-Las Vegas

MBP:kws
(6)

EX-133

REC-138

87-46974-154

16 MAY 16 1962

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
MAIL IS IN MAIL BOXES
RECEIVED BY MAILING DIVISION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

30 MAY 1962
349

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 5/29/62

FROM : *JR* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka., ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 3/29/62.

On May 18, 1962 BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, advised that no further action had been taken in this matter towards perfecting the appeal. It is noted that this concerns itself with the trial reporter being killed prior to the transcription of the stenographic notes. Some 50 pages of records were transcribed from these notes by another clerk, however the Appellants have indicated that the transcribed notes were not satisfactory.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- (2) - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672 and 80-450)
2 - Newark (87-5784 and 94-754)
2 - San Francisco
cc: 66-3705-56

DVE/smp
(10)

He

RECEIVED
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO
MAY 21 1962

RECEIVED
GENERAL LABORATORY
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

57 JUN 6 1962

87-46974-155

17 JUN 4 1962

Sp

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

29

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 7/20/62

FROM : *PL* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

ST.
gjy
O
LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director, 5/29/62.

On July 5 and 13, 1962, this matter was taken up with BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. He advised that no further action had been taken by the Appellants in this matter towards perfecting this appeal.

San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

7

- ② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
 (80-450)
2 - Newark (87-5784)
 (94-754)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232) & 702102
 (66-3705-56)
DVE (#5): lms
(10)

REC-10

87-46974-156

12 JUL 23 1962

EX-107



63 JUL 26 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: August 10, 1962

Wg/s FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (80-450)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka.; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

OO: Las Vegas.

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 3/29/62.

Las Vegas is requested to contact the USA at Las Vegas, Nevada, to determine what, if any, action is presently contemplated concerning the appeal in this case which is pending before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, California.

Interested offices should be advised of USA's comments.

- ② - Bureau (87-46974)
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Newark (87-5784)
(1 - 94-754)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
1 - Los Angeles (80-450)
1 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
JMC:HMS
(10)

7

REC-9

87-46974-157
AUG 14 1962

57 AUG 20 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 8/20/62

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P*)

SUBJECT: JAMES GOERGE REVES, aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated August 10, 1962.

Attention of Los Angeles is directed to Las Vegas letter to the Bureau, copy furnished Los Angeles, dated 5/11/62, which set forth information that USA JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas, Nevada, had advised on 5/7/62 that he had made no decision as to what action will be taken in this matter. At that time Mr. BONNER requested that he be recontacted in six months, at which time he will give further consideration as to what course of action he will pursue.

In view of the above, USA is not being contacted at this time and he will be contacted on or about November 1. All offices will be kept advised.

2-Bureau
2-Los Angeles
(1 - 87-9672)
(1 - 80-450)
1-Newark (87-5784) (Info)
1-San Francisco (66-3705) (Info)
1-Las Vegas

MBP:jmc
(7)

87-46974-158
FBI - LOS ANGELES
REC-36
13 AUG 23 1962
R434
RECEIVED
3 AUG 23 1962
J.W. [Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 9/17/62

FROM : *28* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

(OO: Las Vegas)

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco Letter to the Director, dated
7/20/62.

On 8/13 and 9/12/62 BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. On the latter date he advised that on 8/17/62 an order had been filed by the Court of Appeals remanding this cause to the District Court of Nevada for hearing.

On 9/8/62 a memo from Appellant JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON had been submitted to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which requested that the entire matter be remanded to the United States District Court in Nevada for further hearing. This motion is presently under submission to the Court of Appeals.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

2 - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
2 - Newark (87-5784)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232) REC-38
(66-3705-56)

DVE/cs 28 SEP 50 20164, ps
(10)

87-46974-159

12 SEP 19 1962

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 SEP 27 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 10/29/62

FROM ~~ffyf~~ SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP -- VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to Director, 9/17/62.

On October 10 and October 23, 1962, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that on October 10, 1962, a motion was filed by the Appellee to remand the case to the United States District Court and to dismiss the appeal matter. On October 17, 1962, a motion was filed on behalf of Appellant HAGENSON in opposition to the Appellee's motion to remand the case to the District Court due to conditions set forth in the Appellee's motion.

On October 19, 1962, a motion was filed on behalf of Appellant MARION CARTER BOWMAN, which requested that the case be remanded to the United States District Court for a new trial. These motions are presently under consideration by the court.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- (2) - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
2 - Newark (87-5784)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232)
DVE:lms (10) 10 5 11 32 AM 62

REC-39

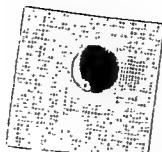
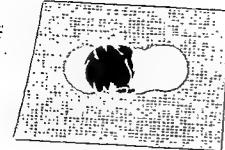
87-46974-160

9 OCT 31 1962

801-YB

63
56 NOV 5 1962

13



F B I

Date: 11/8/62

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL****AIRMAIL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)
 JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka;
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: LV

ReSFairtel, 10/29/62.

By letter received 11/2/62, USA, Las Vegas, advised the Las Vegas Division that information had been received by his office from USDC, Carson City, Nev., by letter as follows:

"Re: Bowman and Hagenson v. U.S.,
 Circuit No. 16802 - Our No. 377.

Dear John:

You, of course, have received a copy of the order entered in the above matter as of October 23rd. I enclose Thermo-Fax copy just in case. It appears that you are now to file with me a petition to revoke bail as to

3 - Bureau	2 - San Francisco (87-11232)
1 - Birmingham (87-2942) (INFO)	(1 - 66-3705-56)
1 - Chicago (87-12680) (INFO)	2 - Las Vegas
1 - Dallas (87-6646) (INFO)	
3 - Houston (87-4391) (1 - 88-2725)	MBP:jm (22)
1 - Little Rock (87-4175) (INFO)	
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)	
1 - Miami (87-10287) (INFO)	
1 - Newark (87-2784) (INFO)	
1 - New Orleans (87-6303) (INFO)	
1 - New York (87-14163) (INFO)	
1 - San Antonio (87-3569) (INFO)	
1 - St. Louis (87-8426) (INFO)	EX. - 120

REC-1

87-46974-161

8 NOV 9 1962

G. C. Wick

58 NOV 16 1962

LV 87-216

"each defendant. If they are now doing time it will be merely academic but in any event the masters have spoken. When you file your petitions, I will indicate to the Circuit that if they remand I will consider the matters.

As the order indicates I do have this matter now before me on remand to settle the record, but I can't do much until I get Bowman rounded up as Hagenson's right to receive a forma pauperis copy of the transcript is contingent upon Bowman paying for getting a copy.

If there is confusion in your office re the present status of this matter please advise. Let's get the show on the road."

USA, Las Vegas, requested that current status and location of subjects HAGENSON and BOWMAN be determined.

For info of all offices, authorized complaint was filed 1/5/62, at Houston, Tex., charging subject BOWMAN with violation of T. 18, Sec. 1073, USC, in that he did flee from the State of Texas to avoid prosecution for crimes of burglary and felony theft at Houston. BOWMAN was arrested by BuAgents on above warrant on 5/3/62, at Clovis, N.M., and remanded to custody of USW in lieu of \$10,000 bond.

Info available to Las Vegas through a Confidential Informant is that BOWMAN was observed around noon on 11/2/62, at Clovis, N.M., although he was preparing to leave on an extended trip to Oklahoma and New York.

Houston as Office of Origin in BOWMAN, WIFAP, case immediately advise current status of that matter as well as current status of all outstanding local matter regarding BOWMAN set out in your letter to Las Vegas dated 11/15/62, in instant case.

Last info available to Las Vegas concerning subject HAGENSON's location reflects that he was committed to California State Prison at Chino, Calif., 8/13/59, following sentence of five years to life on an armed robbery charge.

Los Angeles immediately ascertain exact location and status of HAGENSON. Determine earliest possible date that HAGENSON will be eligible for parole.

Expedite.

F B I

Date: November 16, 1962

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: ~~SAC~~, LAS VEGAS (87-216) CP
 SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, Aka;
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
 (OO: Las Vegas)

RE Salt Lake City letter to Bureau, dated 1/20/60, which set forth information that appeals filed in this case were based upon admission into evidence by the court, and the reading in court before the jury of the signed statement of REVES taken by Bureau Agents in Newark, New Jersey, 5/7/59.

The Bureau will be kept advised regarding the status of this case.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nwn
 (4)

REC-22

EX-128

87-46974-162

6 NOV 19 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

G C Wick

60 NOV 26 1962

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 12/21/62

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director, 10/29/62.

On November 6, 11 and December 4 and 10, 1962, FRANK SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that on October 23, 1962, a motion presented by the United States Attorney to revoke the bail of BOWMAN was denied. A motion presented by Appellant HAGENSON to remand his case for a new trial to the District Court was denied, and a similar motion on behalf of Appellant BOWMAN was denied.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- ② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)-
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 87-9672)
2 - Newark (1 - 87-5784)
2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232) EX-105
2 - (1 - 94-754)
2 - (1 - 66-3705-56)

DVE:lms
(10)

REC-42

87-46974-16B

12 DEC 27 1962

53 JAN 3 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 2/6/63

FROM : *flp* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director dated
12/21/62.

On 1/7, 16, 28/63, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that the Appellants had taken no further action towards perfecting their appeal.

Las Vegas Office may desire to contact the United States Attorney at Las Vegas for information as to the status of the appeal in this matter.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- ② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-DEB-16) REC-58
(1 - 80-450)
2 - Newark (87-5784) EBB
(1 - 94-754)
2 - San Francisco FEB 15 1963
(1 - 66-3705-56)

DVE:elc
(10)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WFO:PAED

87-46974-164

FEB 8 1963

ST-112

31 FEB 13 1963

81

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 3/29/63

FROM : *JF* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; Et al;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 2/6/63.

ny On 2/11, and 2/18/63 and 3/6 and 3/20/63, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that on January 24, 1963, an order was filed with the District Judge to hear a motion of REVES for revocation of the bail for MARTIN CARTER BOWMAN.

No further action has been taken in this case relative to the appeal pending before the Ninth Court of Appeals.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

2 Bureau
2 - San Francisco
 DVE:pac
 (4)

REC-2

87-46974-165

12 APR 1 1963

EX-118

50 APR 3 1963

[Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

DATE: 4/1/63

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

psr
Re Las Vegas letter November 16, 1962.

By letters dated December 14, 1962, and January 23, 1963, the U. S. Attorney at Las Vegas was advised of the current status and location of HAGENSON and BOWMAN, the only two defendants presently on appeal.

U. S. Attorney JOHN W. BONNER advised on March 29, 1963, that there is presently a motion before the U. S. District Court at Carson City, Nevada to revoke bond for BOWMAN. Mr. BONNER advised that he believed a motion would be heard in the near future and that he would keep this office advised of any development.

For information of the Bureau, BOWMAN was arraigned on March 19, 1963 at Wickenburg, Arizona, by local authorities on two traffic violations, obtaining money under false pretenses, and investigation of burglary. So far as is known as of this date, he is still in custody. The Bureau will be kept advised.

② Bureau
1-San Francisco (Info)
1-Las Vegas

MBP:jmc

(4)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

APR 2 1963

GENERAL ATTORNEY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED APR 3 1963
FBI - LAS VEGAS
REC'D APR 3 1963
GENERAL ATTORNEY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

87-46974-166

3 APR 3 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 5/20/63

Cof FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

km SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director dated
3/29/63.

On April 3, 19 and May 6 and 15, 1963, FRANK SCHMID, Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that no further action has been taken by Appellant towards perfecting his appeal.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- ② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
(1 - 80-450)
2 - Newark (87-5784)
(1 - 94-754)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 66-3705-56)

REC-38

DVE:elc 7 2 050 70.1021CE
(10) 5.5.3

87-46974-167

EX-108
MAY 22 1963

RECORDED
SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

8 MAY 27 1963

82

82

F B I

Date: 6/26/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MP; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

mz

AUSA MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR., Las Vegas, Nevada, advised on 6/25/63 that a motion for a new trial as to subjects MARION CARTER BOWMAN, aka and JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON was granted in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada, on 6/20/63. The retrial is tentatively set for 8/5/63 in U. S. District Court, Carson City. Motion for new trial was granted in view of the fact that court reporter in the original trial was killed in an automobile accident prior to the transcription of her stenographic notes.

San Francisco by communication dated 6/20/63 advised that inquiry at Central Records Center, Vacaville State Prison, Vacaville, California, reflects that subject HAGENSON is still currently confined at San Quentin State Prison.

CC: Wick

3 - Bureau
 1 - Birmingham (87-2942)
 1 - Chicago (87-12680)
 1 - Dallas (87-6646)
 1 - Houston (87-4391)
 1 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
 1 - Little Rock (87-4175)
 1 - Miami (87-10287)
 1 - Newark (87-2784)
 1 - New Orleans (87-6303)
 1 - New York (87-14163)
 1 - Phoenix
 MBP: bmr
 (18)

1 - San Antonio (87-3569)
 1 - St. Louis (87-8426)
 1 - San Francisco (66-3705)
 1 - Las Vegas (87-216)

REC-23 *87-46974-168*

2 JUN 28 1963

Approved: JW/JM Sent: _____ M Per: _____
58 JUL 11 1963
 Special Agent in Charge

LV 87-216

As of 6/25/63 information from confidential informants, Las Vegas Division, reflects BOWMAN is presently incarcerated in Phoenix, Arizona, on local charge which arose at Wickenburg, Arizona.

AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON II, Reno, Nevada, has been designated to handle retrial of this matter. He is being contacted to ascertain the necessary witnesses and any other action he desires taken at this time. As soon as AUSA WILSON makes his wishes known, appropriate offices will be immediately notified in order to locate pertinent witnesses.

Bureau and all offices will be kept advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

72

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 6/27/63

FROM *eok* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT - CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALSRe San Francisco letter to the Director dated
5/20/63.

On June 4 and 24, 1963, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that on 6/14/63 this cause was remanded to the District Court of Nevada for a new trial, and on 6/24/63 the court ordered that the appeal in this matter should be dismissed.

This concludes the handling of the appeal by the San Francisco Office.

- (2) - Bureau
- 2 - Las Vegas (87-1216)
- 2 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
(1 - 80-450)
- 2 - Newark (87-5784)
(1 - 94-754)
- 2 - San Francisco
(1 - 66-3705-56)

DVE:elc
(10)

REG 87-46974-169

EX-10c

■ JUN 28 1963

51 JUL 10 1963 b sb

F B I

Date: July 9, 1963

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)
 SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka,
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
 OO: LAS VEGAS

RE Las Vegas airtel, 6/26/63.

AUSA THOMAS C. WILSON, II, Reno, Nevada, advised by letter received 7/5/63, that he desired the following individuals alerted that new trial in this matter as to subjects HAGENSON and BOWMAN has been set for 8/5/63 in USDC, Carson City, Nevada. Mr. WILSON advised that he had not as of this time ascertained who he will in fact subpoena as necessary witnesses:

SAC W. G. SIMON, Los Angeles; SAC CALVIN B. HOWARD, Indianapolis; SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR., St. Louis; SA WILLIAM C. HAY, Tampa; SA ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE, Chicago; SA ROY M. OSBORN, Birmingham; SA DONALD R. BELMONT, New Orleans and SAs BERT P. STICKLER, ROBERT L. TAGG, WINSON B. GUNNELS, WILLIAM H. PORZER, ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE and ROBERT E. ROETZEL all Newark.

As noted above, AUSA WILSON has not determined exactly which agents he will need, but will advise Las Vegas Office when he does. Las Vegas will immediately advise Bureau and appropriate offices.

3 - Bureau (87-46974)
 1 - Chicago (87-12680)
 1 - Los Angeles (87-9672)
 1 - Indianapolis
 2 - Las Vegas

MBP/aa

(13) 3x7

REF 33 87-46974-170
 St. Louis (87-8426)
 1 - New Orleans (87-6403)
 1 - Birmingham (87-2942)
 1 - Newark (87-5784)
 1 - Tampa (87-1494)

JUL 11 1963

5 6 JUL 16 1963

Approved:

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

7/25/63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

R. Steele

TO SACS CHICAGO (87-12680)
ST-107 REC-33 LAS VEGAS (87-216)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (87-46974)-171

JAMES GEORGE REEVES, AKA. ET AL. VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM
ITSP DASH MT; CONSPIRACY. OO: LAS VEGAS.

RELAS VEGAS TEL JULY TWENTYFOUR, LAST.

AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR SA PEVAHOUSE TO PROCEED TO RENO,
NEVADA, JULY TWENTYNINE AND REMAIN THROUGH CONCLUSION OF
TRIAL.

1 - Administrative Division

GEB:imt

(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

COPIES DESTROYED

42 JAN 17 1973

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 25 1963

TELETYPE
FBI - POLICE
REC'D BY WOHL

7/25 2016, 23

NOTE:

On 4/10/59 three armed robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Vera Krupp, divorced wife of the German industrialist, at her ranch home in Las Vegas, Nevada and made off with a 38.6 carat diamond ring insured for \$275,000. On May 23, 1959, Newark Agents arrested three subjects and recovered the ring from one of the subjects.

On 11/20/59 James George Reves, William S. Davie and Julius Berger entered pleas of guilty to Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property - Conspiracy. William Hageson, Edward Daniel Hay and Marian Carter Bowman were found guilty for the same charges. Hageson and Bowman appealed the conviction and have been granted a new trial. The reason for the new trial is that the court reporter was killed prior to the transcription of the notes of the trial. USA's Office Reno requests SA Robert F. Pevahouse, assigned to the Chicago Office, to assist in the preparation for the trial. During previous trial SA Pevahouse who was at that time assigned to Chicago Office assisted in the trial at Reno, Nevada. Because of the importance of this complicated case, it is felt the request is justified. Movement Desk advises Pevahouse still assigned Chicago.

- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 2 5 1963

6/26
TELETYPE

F B I

Date: 7/26/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 SACS, BIRMINGHAM (87-2942)
 LOS ANGELES (87-9672)
 INDIANAPOLIS
 ST. LOUIS (87-2426)
 NEWARK (87-2484)
 NEW ORLEANS (87-6303)
 TAMPA (87-1494)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MAJOR THEFT - CONSPIRACY
 OO: Las Vegas

Re Las Vegas airtel 7/9/63.

AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON II, Reno, Nevada, on
 7/24/63 requested presence of following named Special Agents
 for testimony in retrial of this matter scheduled for
 8/5/63 in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada:

ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. - St. Louis
 WILLIAM C. HAY, - Tampa

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Birmingham
- 1 - Chicago (Info.)
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - Indianapolis
- 2 - St. Louis
- 2 - Newark
- 2 - New Orleans
- 2 - Tampa
- 1 - Las Vegas

C. C. Wick

MBP:bmr (19)

REC-25 87-11111-172

Ex-112

JUL 29 1963

30 AUG 5 1963

Approved: Dan E. Jr.

Sent _____ M Per _____

LV 87-216

ROY M. OSBORN - Birmingham
DONALD R. BELMONT - New Orleans
BERT P. STICKLER
ROBERT L. TAGG
WINSTON B. GUNNELLS
WILLIAM S. PORZER
ROBERT F. X. O'KEEF
ROBERT E. ROETZEL - All Newark Division

Mr. WILSON advised presence of SAC W. G. SIMON, Los Angeles and SA CALVIN B. HOWARD, Indianapolis, will not be needed.

Newark review St. Louis letter to Newark dated 1/13/60 wherein 60 items were returned. Newark have one Agent bring all of above items to Carson City in event any of these will be needed in retrial. For the information of all Agents, suggest reservations be made to Reno, Nevada, inasmuch as there is no railroad or airline arriving in Carson City. Carson City is located approximately 30 miles south of Reno, Nevada.

Suggest all Agents contact Reno Resident Agency on arrival in Reno for information as to transportation from Reno to Carson City. In the event arrival is at night or on weekend, contact Senior Resident Agent CARROL T. NEVIN, home telephone FA 2-4392 or SA ALF T. STOUSLAND, home telephone Fairview 3-1269.

UACB, above Agents will proceed to Carson City, Nevada, by 10 A.M., 8/5/63.

11/01/63
11/01/63
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 3 1963

TELETYPE

H. W. [Signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
W. M. Gaines
W. Gandy

FBI

URGENT 7-31-63 5-45 PM CK

TO DIRECTOR FBI 87-46974 AND SACS, BIRMINGHAM 87-2942

NEWARK 87-2484 NEW ORLEANS 87-5330 AND TAMPA 87-1494
FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS 87-216 2P

JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA ET AL, VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM, ITSP-MAJOR
THEFT- CONSPIRACY, OO LAS VEGAS.

RE LAS VEGAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU JULY TWENTYSIX INSTANT.

AUSA THOMAS WILSON, RENO, NEVADA, ADVISED THIS DATE POSSIBILITY
TRIAL THIS MATTER MAY BE POSTPONED DUE TO CROWDED COURT CALENDAR.

AUSA WILSON STATED, HOWEVER, MUST PLAN ON TRIAL STARTING
AS SCHEDULED. WILSON ADVISED AFTER REVIEWING CASE WILL NOT NEED
TESTIMONY OF SA ROY M. OSBORNE, BIRMINGHAM DIVISION AND SA ROBERT E.
ROETZEL, NEWARK DIVISION, HENCE THEY NEED NOT APPEAR.

WILSON ADVISED SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR., ST. LOUIS DIVISION,
SA DONALD R. BELMONT, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION, SAS BERT P. STICKLER,
ROBERT L. TAGG, WINSTON B. GUNNELLS, ALL NEWARK DIVISION, SHOULD BE AT
USA-S OFFICE, P. O. BUILDING, RENO, AT EIGHT AM AUGUST SEVEN NEXT.
RECEIVED REC-25 87-46974-193
DESIRER PRESENCE OF SA WILLIAM C. HAY, TAMPA DIVISION, AND SA DELANE
CHRISTIANSON, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION AT USA-S OFFICE RENO, EIGHT AM
AUGUST SEVEN NEXT.

END PAGE ONE

relegations
8/1/63 to S. B. Karr

cc: Beans

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 31 1963

TELETYPE

PAGE TWO

AUSA WILSON STATED SA WILLIAM S. PORZER AND SA ROBERT F. X. O-KEEF, NEWARK DIVISION, SHOULD BE PLACED ON STANDBY AND WILL BE SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED WHEN THEIR PRESENCE NEEDED.

RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE MAPES HOTEL, RENO FOR NIGHT OF AUGUST SIXTH FOR THOSE AGENTS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR MORNING OF AUGUST SEVEN. RESERVATIONS ALSO MADE MAPES HOTEL FOR NIGHT OF AUGUST SEVEN FOR THOSE SCHEDULED TO APPEAR MORNING OF AUGUST EIGHT NEXT.

UACB, ABOVE NAMED AGENTS WILL PROCEED TO RENO AND CARSON CITY TO TESTIFY INSTANT MATTER. IN EVENT TRIAL POSTPONED, BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES WILL BE ADVISED. END AND ACK PLS IN ORDER.

2----

8-51 PM OK FBI WA JCF

BH---6-52 P M OK FBI BH HEP

8-51 PM OK FBI NK J-B-N

8-51 PM CST OK FBI NO WFM

TP---8-51 PM OK FBI TP VED

TU BLYS

8/1/63

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

✓
TO SAC ST. LOUIS (87-2426)
REC-25
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (87-46974)

JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA ET AL., VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM,
ITSP DASH MAJOR THEFT DASH CONSPIRACY, CO LAS VEGAS.

RELVAIRTEL SEVEN TWENTYSIX LAST AND LVTTEL SEVEN THIRTYONE
LAST.

AUSA THOMAS WILSON, RENO NEVADA, ADVISED SA ALBERT J.
RUSHING, ST. LOUIS DIVISION, SHOULD BE AT USA'S OFFICE,
RENO, NEVADA, EIGHT A.M., AUGUST SEVEN NEXT. RESERVATIONS
HAVE BEEN MADE AT MAPES HOTEL, RENO, FOR NIGHT OF AUGUST SIX.
LAS VEGAS SCORE APPROPRIATE ERROR FOR FAILURE TO ADVISE
ST. LOUIS DIVISION WITH RETEL. LAS VEGAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1- LAS VEGAS (87-216) (BY AIR MAIL) *det mail*

GEE:raw

(4)

NOTE: On 4/10/59 three armed robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Vera

Krupp, divorced wife of the German industrialist, at her ranch home in Las Vegas, Nevada and made off with a 38.6 carat diamond ring insured for \$275,000. On May 23, 1959, Newark Agents arrested three subjects and recovered the ring from one of the subjects.

Tolson _____ Belmont _____ Mohr _____ Casper _____ Callahan _____ Conrad _____ DeLoach _____ Evans _____ Gale _____ Rosen _____ Sullivan _____ Tavel _____ Trotter _____ Tele. Room _____ Holmes _____
On 11/20/59 James George Reyes, William S. Davie and Julius Berger entered pleas of guilty to Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property - Conspiracy. William Hageson, Edward Daniel Hay and Marian Carter Bowman were found guilty for the same charges. Hageson and Bowman appealed the conviction and have been granted a new trial. The reason for the new trial is that

VIA RADIOGRAM
AUG 1 1963
1:22 PM PMSA

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
NW 46626 DocId:34323063 Page 56

Note continued page two.

the court reporter was killed prior to the transcription of the notes of the trial.

Airtel of 7/26/63 instructed SA Rushing of St. Louis Division to appear Reno 8/5/63, teletype 7/31/63 instructed SA Rushing 8/7/63; however, no copy sent St. Louis Division.

Next radio contact to St. Louis at 2:00 P.M. If missed await next contact.

NR.	111625
ENC.	<i>Ypl</i>
OK.	<i>Ypl</i>
APPROVED BY	<i>Ypl</i>
TYPED BY	<i>Ypl</i>

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 5 1963

TELETYPE

Mr. Wm. J. ...
Mr. ...
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

URGENT 8-5-63 11-05 AM JIS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 87-46974

SACS, NEWARK 87-2484

NEW ORLEANS 87-6303 TAMPA 87-1494 ST. LOUIS 87-8426
FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS 87-216

JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA, ET AL, VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM.
ITSP DASH MT, CONSPIRACY, OO LAS VEGAS.

AUSA, THOMAS R. C. WILSON, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TEN
TEN AM THIS DATE TRIAL IN INSTANT MATTER HAS BEEN POSTPONED
UNTIL NINE THRITY AM, OCTOBER ONE NEXT. NEW SUBPOENAS WILL BE
ISSUED FOR VARIOUS WITNESSES.

BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, DALLAS, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, LITTLE
ROCK, MIAMI, SAN FRANCISCO ADVISED AIRMAIL.

E CORR LINE ONE WORD TEN SHLD BE VICTIM

END AND ACK PLS

WA 2-08 PM OK F BI WA JS

NK 2-08 PM OK FBI NK REC32

NO 12-08 PM CST OK FBI NO JLT

TP 1-05 PM OK FBI TP JW

SL 1-08 PM OK FBI SL PLJ

TU DISCT

5 C AUG 5 1963

272

EX 104

87-46974 174

AUG 7 1963

F B I

Date: 8/13/63

AIRTEL

(Type in plain text or code)

Transmit the following in _____

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Via _____

PHH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (87-10287) (P)

RE: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka; ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
 (OO - LV)

Re Las Vegas airtels to Bureau, 6/26/63 and 8/5/63.

For info Bureau, Las Vegas advises RICHARD NORBERT BEHRENS desirable witness in instant case and Miami should do everything possible to locate.

Records, Miami Beach PD, reflect RICHARD NORBERT BEHRENS made Civilian Registration in 1953, their number C-200309, and was employed at the Bayshore Golf Course. Later, at the Sorrento Hotel, 34 NE 41st St., Miami Beach, on 1/20/56, and was last employed at the Kingston Hotel, 18805 NW 19th Court, Miami Beach. *Ch*

On 9/19/61, ALAN MAC MASTER, Manager, Kingston Hotel, stated RICHARD N. BEHRENS was employed as desk clerk, this hotel, several months and terminated employment about June, 1961, to "go north." BEHRENS Miami address was 18805 NW 19th Court.

(4) - Bureau (AM)
 2 - Las Vegas (87-216) (AM) EX 104
 1 - Baltimore (Info)
 2 - Miami
 RLF:jkj
 (9)

REC 24 87-46974-175

11 AUG 15 1963

1-cc: BAL (info)
 1-cc: LV (info)
 1-cc: MM (info)
 8/15/63

Approved 8/15/63

5 AUG 21 1963

C.C. Wick

Approved: *W.G.S.* Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 87-10287

On 9/20/61, observation at 18805 NW 19th Court, determined this house empty and mail postmarked in July, 1961, was in mailbox for BEHRENS. Inquiry at U.S. Postal Inspector's Office revealed BEHRENS left no forwarding address. BEHREN's next door neighbor said that he had lived at this address for about one year and then "moved up north."

BEHREN's civilian registration card reveals his northern address as 4654 Redbank Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Office has advised this address is a vacant lot and that logical investigation to locate BEHRENS failed to reflect any information concerning him.

Registration card reflects BEHRENS was born 8/29/27, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that his mother, MARY BEHRENS, lived at 4654 Redbank Road, Cincinnati, Ohio. His fingerprint classification is:

17 L 1 R 100 6
U III

and his Social Security Number is 290-22-9500.

Bureau is requested to have Baltimore Office check Source 4, and advise Las Vegas and Miami, of witness's last employment so that he may be located and subpoenaed as Government witness in instant case.

It is requested this lead be expedited as instant case is set for trial, 9:30 AM, 10/1/63.

2.

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: September 17, 1963

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
 ET AL;
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
 (OO: Las Vegas)

Re Las Vegas teletype, 8/5/63, advising trial in this matter had been postponed until 9:30 a.m., October 1, 1963.

Baltimore refer to Miami airtel 8/13/63, requesting Baltimore to contact source IV for information concerning RICHARD BEHRENS, Social Security # 290-22-9500. Baltimore expedite this investigation since BEHRENS is a necessary witness.

AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON II advised 9/12/63, that he desires the presence of the following-named Agents at times indicated:

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Baltimore
- 2 - Chicago (87-12680)
- 2 - Newark (87-2484)
- 2 - New Orleans (87-6303)
- 2 - St. Louis (87-8426)
- 2 - Tampa (87-1492)
- 1 - Las Vegas

EX-104

87-46974-176

REC 22 25 SEP 19 1963

MBP:nph
(16)

J.W.

61 SEP 27 1963

C.C. - WICK

LV 87-216

SA ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE, Chicago - to be at his office
9:00 a.m., 9/27/63.

The following-named SAs to be at his office 9:00 a.m.,
10/1/63:

SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, St. Louis Division;
SAS DONALD R. BELMONT and DELANE CHRISTIANSON, New
Orleans Division;

SAS BERT P. STICKLER, ROBERT L. TAGG, and WINSTON B.
GUNNELS, Newark Division;

SA WILLIAM C. HAY, Tampa Division.

SAS WILLIAM S. PORZER and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE, Newark
Division, should be placed on standby and will be advised if their
presence is desired.

UACB the above-named SAs will proceed to Reno, Nevada,
as designated above. Reservations will be made at the Mapes Hotel,
Reno, Nevada, for SA PEVAHOUSE for the night of 9/26, and for the
other Agents for the night of 9/30/63.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 9-23-63 10-42 A M L L K
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /87-46974/
AND SAC, LAS VEGAS /87-216/
FROM SAC, CHICAGO /87-12680/ ONE PAGE
JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA, ET AL, VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM, ITSP,
MT, CONSPIRACY, OO...LAS VEGAS.

RE LAS VEGAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN LAST.

REAIRTEL REQUESTS PRESENCE OF SA PEVAHOUSE FOR TRIAL CAPTIONED
CASE SEPTEMBER TWENTYSEVEN NEXT.

BOMBING SPECIAL BEING CONDUCTED SA PEVAHOUSE-S RA TERRITORY HAS
RESULTED IN CURRENT HEAVY ASSIGNMENTS FOR SA PEVAHOUSE. IF AUSA
WILSON FEELS IT IMPERATIVE FOR SA PEVAHOUSE TO BE IN RENO SEPTEMBER
TWENTYSEVEN NEXT, HE WILL PROCEED., HOWEVER, SA JAMES H. THOMPSON,
CHICAGO, INVESTIGATED THIS CASE IN LAS VEGAS, ASSISTED IN PREPARATION
OF ORIGINAL TRIAL AND SAT ON LAW SIDE OF BAR DURING ENTIRE TRIAL.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE, SA THOMPSON WILL RESPOND TO REQUEST OF AUSA
WILSON AND WILL REPORT, AS REQUESTED, AT NINE A. M., SEPTEMBER
TWENTYSEVEN NEXT, UACB.
END AND ACK, IN ORDER PLS

REC- 56 87-46974-177

6 SEP 24 1963

WA 11-47 AM OK FBI WA JS
LV 8-44 AM OK FBI LV BZN EX 104

TU BOTH DOSC

S & SEP 24 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 24 1963 *pro*
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT

9-24-63

7-43 PM

JWS

6-BJm

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /87-46974/ AND SAC, CHICAGO /87-12680/
FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS /87-216/

JAMES GEORGE REEVES, AKA ET AL. VERA KRUPP DASH
VICTIM. ITSP. MT DASH CONSPIRACY. OO. LV.

RE CHICAGO TEL TWENTY THREE, INSTANT.

R AUSA THOMAS R.C. WILSON II ADVISED TWENTY FOUR, INSTANT,
HE CONSIDERS IT IMPERATIVE FOR SA ROBERT F. PEVAHOUSE TO BE
IN RENO FOR TRIAL IN THIS MATTER SCHEDULED TO COMMENCE ON
OCTOBER ONE, NEXT. MR. WILSON ADVISED HE DESIRES SA PEVAHOUSE
IN HIS OFFICE NINE A.M., SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NEXT.

UACB, SA PEVAHOUSE WILL PROCEED TO RENO AS NOTED ABOVE.
END AND ACK PLS

WA 10-47 PM OK FBI WA MET

CG 9-47 PM OK FBI CG ADT

TU MEN DISV

REC-38
EX-116

W
87-46974-178

11 SEP 26 1963

59 OCT 2 1963

F B I

Date: 10/3/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

Trial of subjects MARION CARTER BOWMAN and JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON commenced 10/1/63, at Carson City, Nevada. Jury selected and VERA KRUPP appeared as witness during first day of trial. VERA KRUPP identified BOWMAN as participant in robbery at her ranch. Identity of 33.6 carat diamond and two baguettes stipulated by defense counsel.

WILLIAM DAVIE appeared as witness 10/2/63, and attempted to take the Fifth Amendment but was ordered to testify by judge inasmuch as he had already been convicted and served his sentence regarding this matter.

JAMES GEORGE REVES appeared as witness 10/3/63, and attempted to take the Fifth Amendment as to possible involvement in ITSMV and ITSP - FBW violations concerning this matter; however, he was ordered by judge to testify with exceptions as to possible involvement in other possible Federal violations. REVES's testimony corresponds basically with signed statement previously furnished by him except

③ - Bureau
1 - Las Vegas

RFP:sak
(4)

REC-41 87-46974-179
OCT 5 1963

EX-115

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: *DWE (S)* Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge
36 OCT 11 1963

LV 87-216

for involvement of subject HAGENSON which was somewhat different as to purpose of travel between Las Vegas, Miami, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Trial continuing.

F B I

Date: 10/4/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MATL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MAJOR THEFT -
CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

Remyairtel 10/3/63.

AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON II advised REVES while under close examination on 10/3/63 implied MARY JO REVES told him that the FBI told her he would go to jail if he did not furnish signed statement. Also implied he was not brought before a Magistrate prior to furnishing signed statement. On 10/4/63 SA ROBERT L. TAGG testified and refuted implications of REVES.

Prosecution rested on 10/4/63. Defense scheduled to proceed 10/7/63. Remaining Special Agents released by AUSA, 10/4/63.

③ - Bureau
1- Las Vegas (87-216)
RFP:bmr
(4)

EX-114

REC-62

87-46974-180

3 OCT 7 1963

C. C. Wick

Approved: J.W.L. Jr. Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 10/9/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (87-6403) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka.; ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re Las Vegas teletype, 10/7/63.

Enclosed for Bureau are two copies each of signed affidavits of SA's DONALD R. BELMONT, THURMAN P. KELLEY and DELANE CHRISTIANSON regarding allegations made by subject HAGENSON. Enclosed for Las Vegas are original and one copy each of these affidavits. One copy being retained for New Orleans file.

On 10/8/63 SA DONALD R. BELMONT discussed the matter of taking an affidavit from GEORGE NATTIN with AUSA EDWARD V. BOAGNI, WDLA. Mr. BOAGNI advised that he could see no legal way that an affidavit from NATTIN or affidavits from any Agents could be introduced in court as the defense counsel should have the right to cross-examine in reference to any of these affidavits.

On this same date, ASAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., telephonically contacted SAC DEAN ELSON and discussed the matter of the affidavits and the legal aspects involved and SAC ELSON advised that no further action should be taken by the New Orleans Office in this regard pending further advice from Las Vegas. In view of this, no effort was made to obtain an affidavit from GEORGE NATTIN.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
 2 - Las Vegas (Enc. 6) (RM)
 2 - New Orleans

DRB:lil
 (7)

CLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-104

87-46974-181

NO OCT 10 1963

APPROVED
 C

Special Agent in Charge
 D.S.O.C.T. / 1963

37

Sent _____ M

7

F171

COPIES DESTROYED

42 JAN 17 1973



87-46994-181
ENCLOSURE

Shreveport, Louisiana
October 8, 1963

I, Donald R. Belmont, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, furnish the following information regarding allegations made by John William Hagenson on October 7, 1963, in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, to the effect that he was beaten while in custody of the Bossier City Police Department, Bossier City, Louisiana:

I did not participate in the arrest of Hagenson. I did not see him beaten by police officers, police officials or any other persons. I did not hear of him being beaten. He made no complaint to me that he had been beaten. I did not participate in any beating of him.

Donald R. Belmont

Sworn to and subscribed before me on October 8, 1963, at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Edward C. Moran, Jr.
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Shreveport, Louisiana
October 8, 1963

I, Thurman P. Kelley, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, furnish the following information regarding allegations made by John William Hagenson on October 7, 1963 in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, to the effect that he was beaten while in custody of the Bossier City Police Department, Bossier City, Louisiana.

I did not participate in the arrest of Hagenson. I did not see him beaten by police officers, police officials or any other persons. I did not hear of him being beaten. He made no complaint to me that he had been beaten. I did not participate in any beating of him.

Thurman P. Kelley

Sworn to and subscribed before me on October 8, 1963 at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Edward C. Morgan, Jr.
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Shreveport, Louisiana
October 8, 1963

I, DeLane Christianson, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, furnish the following information regarding allegations made by John William Haggenson on October 7, 1963 in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, to the effect that he was beaten while in custody of the Bossier City Police Department, Bossier City, Louisiana.

I did not participate in the arrest of Haggenson. I did not see him beaten by police officers, police officials or any other persons. I did not hear of him being beaten. He made no complaint to me that he had been beaten. I did not participate in any beating of him.

DeLane Christianson

Sworn to and subscribed before me on October 8, 1963 at Shreveport, Louisiana,

Edward C. Morgan, Jr.
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

October 10, 1963

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

On 4-10-59, 3 armed robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Vera Krupp, divorced wife of the German industrialist, at her ranch home in Las Vegas and made off with a 38.6 carat ring insured for \$275,000. On 5-23-59, Newark Agents arrested 3 subjects and recovered ring.

On 11-20-59, 3 were tried and found guilty. Subjects William Hagenson and Marian Carter Bowman appealed and granted new trial due to death of court reporter.

Hagenson during testimony in current trial alleged he was beaten by police and FBI Agents about one month following his arrest. Judge would not allow sufficient time for production of rebuttal witnesses. No truth to allegation and Assistant U. S. Attorney has affidavits of Agents involved in case denying same.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 12 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 10-10-63 12-48 PM JJJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 87-46974

SAC, NEW ORLEANS 87-6403

FROM SAC LAS VEGAS 87-216

also known as

JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA ET AL, VERA KRUPP DASH VICTUM.

Interstate Telecommunication of Western States

Office of Origin

ITSP, LAS VEGAS.

U.S. District Court

TODAY, HANS JEPSEN, DEPUTY CLERK, USDC, CARSON CITY,

NEVADA, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT ON NIGHT OF NINE INSTANT

JURY RETURNED SECRET VERDICT IN ABOVE CASE AND AT ELEVEN AM

TODAY VERDICT WAS GIVEN TO JUDGE, AND SUBJECT BOWMAN WAS CONVICTED.

SUBJECT HAGENSON WAS ACQUITTED. BOWMAN SENTENCED BY JUDGE TO

FIVE YEARS AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FINE ON FIRST COUNT, AND TEN YEARS
Assistant United States Attorney

ON SECOND COUNT, SENTENCES TO RUN CONCURRENTLY. AUSA, RENO

WAS CONTACTED ON OCTOBER EIGHT WITH REFERENCE TO FILING OF

AFFIDAVITS, AND ADVISED THAT IMMEDIATELY ON CONCLUSION OF TRIAL

HE WOULD DISCUSS MATTER WITH FEDERAL JUDGE TO DETERMINE WHAT

ACTION COULD BE TAKEN.

64 OCT 10 1963 BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS WILL BE ADVISED RESULTS OF CONTACT
BY AUSA. 37

EAND AND ACK PLS

3-52 PM OK FBI WA WS

2-52 PM OK FBI NO LH

CC m. Rose

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

181
5 OCT 14 1963 SEC.D - KGBH

F B I

Date: October 12, 1963

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P)
SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka;
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP
 OO: LAS VEGAS

RE Las Vegas teletypes dated 10/7/63 and 10/10/63.

On 10/10/63, AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON, II, Reno, Nevada, advised SA FORD E. HOLMES he had not had an opportunity of discussing the filing of affidavits with the judge, but he had discussed the filing of such affidavits with ROBERT STANLEY, counsel for HAGENSON, who has no objection to the filing of such affidavits. WILSON said he has asked for a transcript of that portion of HAGENSON's testimony dealing with the alleged beating and expects to have same on 10/15/63, after which he will prepare a set of questions based on the testimony to be answered in a sworn affidavit by GEORGE NATTIN before AUSA BOGANI, Shreveport, Louisiana. WILSON is also of the opinion sworn affidavits also be obtained from at least the Agents who interviewed HAGENSON. Upon receipt of the affidavits, he is of the opinion that such can be filed with the Clerk of the Court; and, although they will not be evidence, they will be a part of the record. Contact will be maintained with AUSA WILSON.

3 - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans (87-6403) REC-12^o
 1 - Las Vegas
 FEH:alf
 (6)

EX-114

8 OCT 15 1963

R40
35 OCT 17 1963

JW

Approved: DWE Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

10/8/63

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

On 4/10/59 three armed robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Vera Krupp, divorced wife of the German industrialist, at her ranch home in Las Vegas, Nevada, and made off with a 38.6 carat diamond ring insured for \$275,000. On May 23, 1959, Newark Agents arrested three subjects and recovered the ring from one of the subjects.

On 11/20/59 James George Reves, William S. Davie and Julius Berger entered pleas of guilty to Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property - Conspiracy. William Hægenson, Edward Daniel Hay and Marian Carter Bowman were found guilty of the same charges. Hægenson and Bowman appealed the conviction and have been granted a new trial. The reason for the new trial is that the court reporter was killed prior to transcription of the notes of the trial.

Hægenson did not make allegation as set forth in attached at original trial.

10/8/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 7 - 1963

TELETYPE

URGENT 10-7-63 7-00 PC PDST AACK
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /87-46974/
SAC, NEW ORLEANS /87-6403/
FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS /87-216/ 3P

JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA, ET AL. VERA KRUPP DASH VICTIM.

Interstate Transportation of Motor Property

ITSP. -OO LAS VEGAS.

Office of Origin
Assistant United States Attorney

AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON II ADVISED THAT DEFENDANT JOHN

WILLIAM HAGENSON TOOK STAND TODAY AT CARSON CITY, NEVADA, IN
HIS DEFENSE AND ON DIRECT EXAMINATION STATED THAT ABOUT ONE MONTH
AFTER HE WAS ARRESTED WHILE HE WAS IN JAIL HE WAS BEATEN UP.
ON CROSS EXAMINATION WILSON ASKED HIM WHO BEAT HIM UP AND HE
SAID GEORGE NATTIN, BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA, PAREN (WHO WAS THEN
CHIEF OF POLICE AT BOSSIER CITY AND IS NOW MAYOR) END PAREN.

WILSON ASKED IF ANY FBI AGENTS WERE INVOLVED AND HAGENSON SAID
YES. WILSON ASKED FOR THEIR NAMES AND HE WAS UNABLE TO GIVE
THEM SAYING HE DID NOT KNOW. WILSON ASKED HOW MANY PEOPLE WERE

PRESENT AND HAGENSON WAS UNABLE TO TELL HIM. WILSON THEN ASKED
IF ANY OF THE PEOPLE PRESENT IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES AS AGENTS AND
HAGENSON SAID NO. WILSON THEN ASKED HOW HAGENSON KNEW THEY WERE FBI AGENTS. HAGENSON SAID QUOTE "THAT'S WHAT THEY SAID THEY
WERE" UNQUOTE. AFTER HAGENSON-S TESTIMONY, DEFENSE RESTED ITS

END PAGE ONE
54 OCT 21 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC'D. 2011

PAGE TWO

LV 87-21

U. S. District Court

CASE AND WILSON ASKED USDC JUDGE WILLIAM C. MATHIS FOR PERMISSION TO RECALL REBUTTAL WITNESSES IN THE MORNING. THE JUDGE ASKED IF WILSON HAD ANY REBUTTAL WITNESSES NOW AND WHEN INFORMED BY WILSON HE DID NOT, THE JUDGE THEN SAID THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO PROCEED WITH THAT CASE NOW AT WHICH TIME WILSON RESTED. SAS DON BELMONT AND DELANE CHRISTIANSON, AND GEORGE NATTIN WERE SUBPOENAED AND SAS BELMONT AND CHRISTIANSON AND FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE NATTIN WERE PRESENT DURING TRIAL, BUT RELEASED PRIOR TO TESTIMONY OF HAGENSON AND RETURNED TO LOUISIANA. NO AGENTS PRESENT AT TRIAL TODAY. SA BELMONT TESTIFIED ONLY TO RECEIPT OF MINOX CAMERA FROM MRS. WILLIAM F. DAVIE. SA CHRISTIANSON WAS NOT CALLED AS WITNESS AT TRIAL. WILSON ADVISED ON CROSS EXAMINATION GEORGE NATTIN WAS NOT QUESTIONED BY HAGENSON-S ATTORNEY AS TO ANY BEATING NOR WAS SA BELMONT. HE SAID THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEY WAITED UNTIL THEY HAD LEFT TERRITORY BEFORE HAVING HAGENSON MAKE STATEMENT. WILSON ADVISED HE BELIEVED SWORN AFFIDAVITS SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM ANY AGENT IN THE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

LV 87-216

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION WHO INTERVIEWED HAGENSON OR HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE CASE DENYING THE ALLEGATION AND AN AFFIDAVIT FROM GEORGE NATTIN DENYING ALLEGATION AND FORWARD TO HIM AFTER WHICH HE WOULD FILE THEM AS PART OF THE CASE FILE. WILSON ADVISED HE WAS NOT CONCERNED ABOUT JURY BELIEVING STATEMENT BUT STATED HE WOULD FILE AFFIDAVITS AS PART OF FILE REFUTING TESTIMONY OF HAGENSON.

Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau *OK*
UACB, NEW ORLEANS OBTAIN SWORN AFFIDAVITS REQUESTED AND FORWARD TO LAS VEGAS TO BE FURNISHED TO AUSA WILSON.

EXPEDITE.

END AND ACK PLS

10-15 PM OK FBI WA OS

NO 8-16 PMCST OK FBI NO TM

RETYPE BY BH

CC-MR. ROSEN + m. Callahan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office LAS VEGAS	Office of Origin LAS VEGAS	Date 10/21/63	Investigative Period 6/20/63 - 10/14/63
TITLE OF CASE JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka ET AL VERA KRUPP - VICTIM		Report made by SA M. B. PARKER	Typed By: MBP/aa
		CHARACTER OF CASE ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY	

KA
Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Las Vegas airtel to Bureau, 6/26/63.

- P -

Law 87-1

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU (5)

1. Three copies of parole report and one Disposition Sheet for MARION CARTER BOWMAN.
2. One Disposition Sheet for JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON.

LEADS:

THE LAS VEGAS DIVISION

AT LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Will return statements and FD-302s which were

Approved <i>DW/EP</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: <i>copy for [unclear]</i> <i>[unclear] 3 - Bureau (87-46974) (Enc. 5)</i> <i>SEE COVER PAGE B</i> <i>2 - Las Vegas (87-216)</i>		<i>87-46974-185</i> REC-3
		<i>12 OCT 24 1963</i>
		<i>EX-108</i>

ENCLOSURE

REC-52 4 24 63 83

STAN. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

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★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O-344750

68 NOV 13 1963

LV 87-216

not introduced into evidence, to the various offices
submitting same.

-
- (3) - Bureau (87-46980) (Enc. 5)
1 - AUSA, Reno
1 - Chicago (87-12680) (Info.)
1 - Birmingham (87-2942) (Info.)
1 - Dallas (87-6646) (Info.)
1 - Houston (87-4391) (Info.)
1 - Little Rock (87-4175) (Info.)
1 - Los Angeles (87-9642) (Info.)
1 - Miami (87-10287) (Info.)
1 - Newark (87-5784) (Info.)
1 - New Orleans (87-6303) (Info.)
1 - Oklahoma City (87-5055) (Info.)
1 - New York (87-14183) (Info.)
1 - San Antonio (87-3569) (Info.)
1 - St. Louis (87-8426) (Info.)
1 - San Francisco (87-11232) (Info.)
1 - Tampa (87-1494) (Info.)
2 - Las Vegas (87-216)
-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information copies of this report are being
designated to offices listed since same have an interest
in outcome of the matter.

For information of the Bureau, AUSA THOMAS R. C.
WILSON, II, Reno, who handled this matter for the Government,
advised that Judge WILLIAM C. MATHES, who presided at the
trial, stated that he believed the jury felt sorry for
HAGENSON because of the recent death of his wife and also
that he is presently serving a prison sentence in California,
hence the jury returned a not guilty verdict.

- B* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AUSA, Reno

Report of: SA M. B. PARKER Office: Las Vegas, Nevada
Date: 10/21/63

Field Office File #: LV 87-216 Bureau File #: 87-46974

Title: JAMES GEORGE REVES,
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM

Character: INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY;
MAJOR THEFT; CONSPIRACY

Synopsis: Retrial in this matter, as to HAGENSON and BOWMAN, held USDC, Carson City, Nevada, commencing 10/1/63. On 10/9/63, sealed verdict returned. On 10/10/63, verdict announced by Court as follows: HAGENSON not guilty on Counts one and two, BOWMAN guilty on Counts one and two. BOWMAN received sentence as follows: five years custody USAG and \$10,000.00 fine on Count one (conspiracy), 10 years custody USAG on count two (Section 2314, Title 18, USC); sentences to run concurrently. BOWMAN remanded to custody USM. HAGENSON returned to San Quentin, California State Prison for completion of his sentence there. SUBJECT HAGENSON HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

- P -

DETAILS: ==

On October 1, 1963, retrial in this matter as to subjects JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON and MARION CARTER BOWMAN began in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada. On October 2, 1963, subject BOWMAN's bond was revoked and he was remanded to custody of United States Marshal. On October 9, 1963, matter went to the jury. On same date, Jurors returned a sealed verdict in view of the fact the United States District Judge was no longer present in Court.

On October 10, 1963, the verdict was read as follows: HAGENSON not guilty as to Counts one and two. BOWMAN guilty as to Count one (Conspiracy) and guilty as to Count two (Title 18, Section 2314, United States Code). On October 10, 1963, United States District Judge WILLIAM C. MATHEWS sentenced BOWMAN to five years custody United States Attorney General and \$10,000.00.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LV 87-216

**fine, ten years custody United States Attorney General
on Count two, sentence on counts one and two to run
concurrent.**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Las Vegas	10/21/63	M. B. PARKER/aa
NAME OF CONVICT WITH ALIASES: MARION CARTER BOWMAN, also known as Marion C. Carter, Cee Bowman, Pat Collins, John Adams Grimes, Cee Marion, "Curly"		
VIOLATION: INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY; CONSPIRACY	PAROLE REPORT	

OUTLINE OF OFFENSE

BOWMAN was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Las Vegas, Nevada, June 30, 1959, for violation of Section 371, Title 18, United States Code, and for violation of Section 2314, Title 18, United States Code. BOWMAN entered a plea of not guilty to both counts. On November 2, 1959, trial in this matter was started in United States District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada before a jury. On November 13, 1959, jury returned verdict of guilty as to both counts. On December 11, 1959, BOWMAN was sentenced in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada by Judge JOHN R. ROSS to serve five years custody United States Attorney General on Count One, and to ten years on Count Two, custody of United States Attorney General, sentences to run concurrently.

On December 18, 1959, BOWMAN filed notice of appeal. On June 20, 1963, a motion for a new trial for BOWMAN was granted in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada. Retrial in this matter started in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada on October 1, 1963. On October 9, 1963, the jury returned sealed verdict. On October 10, 1963, verdict was read by Court, which was guilty on both counts.

ENCLOSURE

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Signed from report</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>John E. Johnson</i>	RECORDED AND INDEXED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ③ - Bureau (87-46974) <i>10-28-63</i> 1 - Las Vegas (87-216) <i>WB</i> MBP/aa (4)		CHECKED OFF:
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		JACKETED:
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
ROUTED TO: <i>87-46974</i>	FILE: <i>185</i>	

PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

LV 87-216

On October 10, 1963, in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, BOWMAN received sentence of five years and \$10,000.00 fine on Count one, and ten years custody of United States Attorney General on Count two, sentences to run concurrently. A condition of the sentence was that BOWMAN must remain in custody until the fine is paid.

AGGRAVATING OR MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

There are no known mitigating circumstances.

F B I

Date: 10/23/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
ET AL
ITSP
OO: LAS VEGAS

ReLVairtel, 10/12/63.

Enclosed herewith is one (1) copy of a partial transcript of testimony by HAGENSON pertaining to statements made by him that he was beaten by Agents of the FBI. Also enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated 10/16/63 from AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON, II, to SAC DEAN W. ELSON setting forth the information he desired from the Agents.

One (1) copy of the transcript and a copy of Mr. WILSON's letter is also enclosed for the New Orleans Division.

On 10/16/63, Mr. WILSON advised SA FORD E. HOLMES that with reference to the filing of affidavits denying the allegations that FBI Agents were involved in the beating of HAGENSON, he was not concerned with an affidavit from GEORGE NATTIN, but with affidavits from FBI Agents denying the allegations against FBI personnel.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 2 - New Orleans (87-6403) (Enc. 2)
 2 - Las Vegas

FEH:bp
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
Dated October 10, 1963
T.O. # 10/10/63
10:30 A.M. 23

REC- 34

87-46974-186

5 OCT 25 1963

C. C. WICK & Rosen

Approved:

[Signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 NOV 4 1963 Special Agent in Charge

TOP SECRET

LV 87-216

Mr. WILSON stated in this respect the reports in his possession reflect that SAs THURMON P. KELLY and DELANE CHRISTIANSON interviewed HAGENSON at the Bossier City Police Department 4/29/59. SAs DON R. BELMONT and DELANE CHRISTIANSON interviewed HAGENSON at the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, Louisiana, 5/13/59, and SA CHRISTIANSON and E. S. LOBOLD, Los Angeles Police Department, interviewed HAGENSON at the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, on 5/18/59. Mr. WILSON said the court reporter had promised him the partial transcript on 10/16/63 at which time he would prepare the questions he wanted answered in the affidavit and furnish this list of questions with copies of the transcript to be forwarded to New Orleans.

The attached copy of the letter from Mr. WILSON sets forth the questions he desires answered in the sworn affidavit.

With reference to the partial testimony of HAGENSON, it is noted pages 5, line 12 and 18, set forth the spelling of NATTIN's last name as NADDEN. This has been corrected in ink on the copies. It is also noted in the testimony that on direct questioning by the Court, HAGENSON states that members of the FBI beat him up. He also states this occurred in the Caddo Parish Jail and that he had been in jail about a month before he was beaten. He also testifies that he could not swear they were FBI Agents, but they told him they were FBI Agents.

Based on the questions contained in the letter from AUSA WILSON, New Orleans is requested to obtain sworn affidavits from SAs KELLY, CHRISTIANSON and BELMONT and forward same to Las Vegas where they will be turned over to Mr. WILSON for filing with the Court.

6



77-46994-196

ENCLOSURE

October 16, 1963

Mr. Dean W. Elson
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Bldg.
Reno, Nevada

Attention: Special Agent Ford Holmes

Dear Dean:

Please find enclosed two copies of a partial transcript taken in the matter of U.S. v. Hagenson and Bowman, which pertained to those statements made by Hagenson that he was beaten by Agents of the F.B.I. One copy is for your files; the other should be forwarded to your office in Louisiana, which will obtain the affidavits of those Agents as we discussed orally.

The affidavits should contain the following information:

(1) Whether the Agent interviewed or was present at any interview of John William Hagenson at the Bossier City Jail, Bossier City, Louisiana, the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, Louisiana, or at any other location within the State of Louisiana.

- (a) Date, time, place
- (b) Who was present
- (c) What was said by any and all parties present.

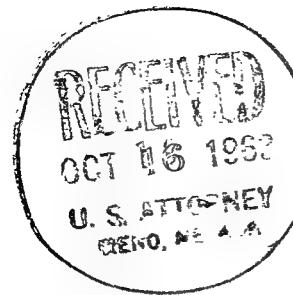
(2) Whether at any of the above interviews or on any other occasion the Agent participated in or witnessed any beating of or the application of any physical force of whatever nature upon John William Hagenson.

- (a) If not, affirmatively so state as to all dates and places,
- (b) If so, describe in full detail, providing the names of all individuals present, as to all dates and places..

87-46974-186

Copy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
HONORABLE WILLIAM C. MATHEWS, JUDGE



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MARION CARTER BOWMAN and
JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON,

Defendants.

No. 377.

REPORTER'S PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT

OF

PROCEEDINGS

Carson City, Nevada, Monday, October 7, 1963; 10:00 A. M.

87-46974-186

ALLAN D. BUNNELL, CSR
OFFICIAL REPORTER, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
HONORABLE WILLIAM C. MATHERS, JUDGE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

78.

No. 377.

MARION CARTER BOWMAN and
JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON,

Defendants.

REPORTER'S PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT

808

PROCEEDINGS

Carson City, Nevada, Monday, October 7, 1963; 10:00 A.M.

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: THOMAS R. C. WILSON, II, Esq.,
Assistant United States Attorney.

For the Defendant ROBERT STANLEY, Esq.
Hagenson:

For the Defendant JAMES W. JOHNSON, JR., Esq.
Bowman:

Allan D. Bunnell,
Official Reporter.

20

**ALLAN D. BUNNELL, CSR
OFFICIAL REPORTER, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
CARSON CITY, NEVADA**

1 CARSON CITY, NEVADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1963; 10:00 A. M.
2
3 - - - - -
4

5 JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON,
6 one of the defendants herein, produced as a witness in his
7 own behalf, and having been first duly sworn, testified as
8 follows:
9

10 CROSS-EXAMINATION
11

12 BY MR. WILSON:

13 Q Mr. Hagenson, you said a moment ago you got
14 beat up?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q Where was that?

17 A In the Caddo Parish jail in Shreveport,
18 Louisiana.

19 Q By whom?

20 A Well, one of them was this nice gentleman
21 that testified here the other day-- I don't know what his
22 name is-- the guy that said he was the mayor; he was one
23 of them, and two or three others.

24 Q Who were the others, do you know?

25 A No, I don't.

1 Q When were you first interviewed by the F.B.I?
2 A In the Caddo Parish jail in Shreveport,
3 Louisiana.

4 Q Was this a month later?

5 A A month later than what? I don't understand.

6 Q Than your arrest.

7 A Yes, sir, approximately, sometime.

8 THE COURT : Was that before or after you were beaten
9 up?

10 THE WITNESS: Well, I would say during.

11 THE COURT: Are you saying that the members of the
12 Federal Bureau of Investigation beat you up?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

14 THE COURT: Do you know their names?

15 THE WITNESS: No, I don't.

16 THE COURT: Did you ever hear their names?

17 THE WITNESS: At the time when he first introduced--
18 when they first introduced themselves to me, they told me
19 their names, but I don't have any idea who they are.

20
21 BY MR. WILSON:

22 Q That was the Caddo Parish jail?

23 A Caddo.

24 THE COURT: How do you spell that?

25 THE WITNESS: I don't know.

1 THE COURT: C-a-d-d-o, isn't it? You had been in
2 jail a month before you were interviewed?

3 THE WITNESS: Yes.

4 THE COURT: And before you were beaten up?

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

6

7 BY MR. WILSON:

8 Q Can you approximate the date, Mr. Hagenson?

9 A No, I can't.

10 Q How many F.B.I. agents were there?

11 A Two.

12 Q *MATTIN*
 Mr. George Madden was also present?

13 A If that is what his name was.

14 Q Was he the fellow that arrested you at the
15 Western Hills Motel in Bossier City?

16 A Yes.

17 Q There were three of them all together, Mr.

18 *MATTIN*
 Madden and the two agents?

19 A There were more than three of them all to-
20 gether.

21 Q How many were there all together?

22 A Well, do you want me to tell you how it
23 happened?

24 Q I asked you how many were there all together
25 when you were beaten up?

1 A Well, there were several of them behind--
2 there were people behind me. I don't know how many there
3 were.

4 Q How many F.B.I. agents were present?

5 A Well, now, I couldn't swear that they were
6 F.B.I. They told me that they were F.B.I. agents. I
7 couldn't really swear to it.

8 Q Did they show you their identification?

9 A I don't know whether they did or not.

10 Q You don't recall?

11 A No.

12 Q Were they wearing badges?

13 A No, they were wearing suits.

14 Q Plain clothes?

15 A Yes.

16 -----
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25

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA.) ss.
3

4 I, ALLAN D. BUNNELL, Official Reporter for the United
5 States District Court, do hereby certify that I was present
6 and correctly reported in stenotype writing the proceedings
7 had in the foregoing matter; that I thereafter caused my
8 said stenotype notes to be reduced to typewriting; that the
9 foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true and correct
10 transcription of my said stenotype notes of the testimony
11 and proceedings as had therein.

12 Dated at Carson City, Nevada, this 15th day of
13 October, 1963.

14
15 Allan D. Bunnell
16 Official Reporter.

17
18
19
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25

-7-

ALLAN D. BUNNELL, CSR
OFFICIAL REPORTER, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

F B I

Date: 11/12/63

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (87-6403) (P)

RE: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka., ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP
(OO: LAS VEGAS)

Re Las Vegas airtel. 10/23/63.

Enclosed for Bureau are 2 copies each of signed, sworn affidavits of SA's DONALD R. BELMONT and DELANE CHRISTIANSON regarding allegations made by subject HAGENSON.

Enclosed for Las Vegas are original and one copy each of these affidavits. One copy being retained for New Orleans file.

SA THURMAN P. KELLEY is currently on extended automobile trip during annual leave. Sworn affidavit from SA KELLEY will be obtained upon his return on 11/12/63.

~~3-Bureau (Encls. 4)~~
~~2-Las Vegas (Encls. 4)~~
~~2-New Orleans (Encls. 4)~~

DRB/lrs
(7)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED.

4 NOV 14 1963

66 NOV 21 1963
Approved: _____
Sgt. [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____
PER *[Signature]*

170

COPIES DESTROYED



42 JAN 17 1973

ENCLOSURE

87-46974-187

Shreveport, Louisiana
November 7, 1963

I, Donald R. Belmont, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Jackie L. Acklin, Special Agent of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning allegations made by John William Hagenson on October 7, 1963, in United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, to the effect that he was beaten while in the Caddo Parish Jail in Shreveport, Louisiana.

I did not interview, nor was I present at any interview of, John William Hagenson at the Bossier City Jail, Bossier City, Louisiana. I was present at the Bossier City Police Department on the afternoon of April 29, 1959, and had occasion to briefly observe Hagenson at that place.

I was present and participated in a brief interview of John William Hagenson at the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, Louisiana, on May 13, 1959. I do not recall the time of day this interview took place. Delane Christianson, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the only other person present besides Hagenson. We advised Hagenson of his right not to make any statement, that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law, and of his right to obtain an attorney. Hagenson refused to discuss his past activities or other persons. He said he did not wish to talk until he had spoken with his attorney. The interview was immediately terminated.

I was not present at any interview of John William Hagenson at any other location within the State of Louisiana. During my brief observation of Hagenson at the Bossier City Police Department on April 29, 1959, and during the interview of him at the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, on May 13, 1959, I did not participate in or witness any beating of or the application of any physical force of any nature upon John William Hagenson. On the aforementioned two occasions when I saw John William Hagenson, I did not observe any indication of a beating of or the application of physical force upon him.

Donald R. Belmont
DONALD R. BELMONT

Sworn to and subscribed before me
on this seventh day of November,
1963, at Shreveport, Louisiana

Jackie L. Acklin
JACKIE L. ACKLIN, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

WITNESS: Edward C. Morgan Jr.
EDWARD C. MORGAN, JR., Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Shreveport, Louisiana
November 7, 1963

I, DeLane Christianson, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Jackie L. Acklin, Special Agent of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning allegations made by John William Hagenson on October 7, 1963 in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada to the effect that he was beaten while in the Caddo Parish Jail in Shreveport, Louisiana.

I was present and participated in three interviews of Hagenson. The first was conducted on April 29, 1959 in the Bossier City Police Department. Special Agent Thurman P. Kelley was present during the interview. I do not recall the exact time of the day the interview was conducted but believe it was conducted in the early evening hours. We advised Hagenson it was not necessary to furnish any information and any information he did furnish was free and voluntary and without any promises whatsoever; that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law; and that he had the right to consult an attorney. Hagenson denied implication in matter being investigation and after a very brief interview, it was terminated as he stated he had no further desire to discuss the matter. During this interview I did not observe any indication Hagenson had been beaten and did not observe application of physical force upon him.

On May 13, 1959 I was present during an interview of Hagenson in the Caddo Parish Jail. Special Agent Donald R. Belmont was present. I do not recall the exact time of time the interview was conducted. Hagenson was again advised of his rights as he had been in the Bossier City Jail. At this time he again stated he did not wish to talk and stated he would wait until he had spoken with his attorney. The interview was immediately terminated.

I was present on May 18, 1963 when Hagenson was interviewed at the Caddo Parish Jail by Detective E. S. Lovold, Los Angeles Police Department. I did not participate in the interview other than introducing Hagenson to Lovold as Lovold desired to interview Hagenson on a matter of which I was not completely familiar. At this time Hagenson again declined to discuss the robberies until he had talked with his attorney.

I had ample opportunity to observe Hagenson at the latter two interviews at the Caddo Parish Jail and saw no evidence that he had been physically beaten. I did not witness application of physical force upon him and I did not use any physical force upon him.

DeLane Christianson
DELANE CHRISTIANSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me
on this seventh day of November,
1963 at Shreveport, Louisiana

Jackie L. Acklin

JACKIE L. ACKLIN, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

WITNESS: Edward C. Morgan, Jr.
EDWARD C. MORGAN, JR.,
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

F B I

Date: 11/19/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (87-6403) (RUC)

JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka., et al;
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP
 (OO: LAS VEGAS)

Re New Orleans airtel 11/12/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of signed,
 sworn affidavit of SA THURMAN P. KELLEY regarding allegations
 made by subject HAGENSON.

Enclosed for Las Vegas is original and one
 copy of affidavit.

One copy being retained for New Orleans file.

③ - Bureau (Encl. 2) *ENCLOSURE*
 2 - Las Vegas (Encl. 2) *ENCLOSURE ATTACHED*
 1 - New Orleans
 TPK/sab
 (6)

REC-16

NOV 20 1963

Approved: 60 DEC 3 1963 Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge
PERS. REC'D. BY

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
FROM: SAC, NO (87-6403)
RE: JAMES GEORGE REVES, AKA, ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
L TSP
ENCLOSURES (2) -- copies of signed sworn affidavit of
SA THURMAN P. KELLEY.

COPIES DESTROYED

42 JAN 17 1973

87-46974-1

Shreveport, Louisiana
November 15, 1963

I, Thurman P. Kelley, being duly sworn, hereby make the following free and voluntary statement to Jackie L. Acklin, Special Agent of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, concerning allegations made by John William Hagenson on October 7, 1963 in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada to the effect that he was beaten while in the Caddo Parish Jail in Shreveport, Louisiana.

I was present and participated in only one interview of Hagenson which was on April 29, 1959 in the Bossier City Police Department. Special Agent DeLane Christianson was present during the interview. I do not recall the exact time of the interview but it was in the early evening hours. We advised Hagenson of his rights, that it was not necessary to furnish any information and any information he did furnish was to be free and voluntary and without any promises whatsoever; that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law; and that he had the right to consult an attorney. During this interview I did not observe any indication Hagenson had been beaten. I did not observe Hagenson being beaten or the application of any physical force upon him. I did not use any physical force upon Hagenson or participate in any mistreatment of him. Hagenson denied implication in the matter being investigated and after a brief interview, it was terminated as he stated he had no further desire to discuss the matter.

I did not see Hagenson after he was transferred to the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, La.

Thurman P. Kelley
Thurman P. Kelley

Sworn to and subscribed before me
on this fifteenth day of November,
1963, at Shreveport, Louisiana

Jackie L. Acklin
Jackie L. Acklin, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Witness: Edward C. Morgan, Jr.
Edward C. Morgan, Jr. Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

87-46974 - 188

F B I

Date: December 26, 1963

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL****AIRMAIL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) D-14012-2163
rept. sub. 10-21-63
J57

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
et al;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT, CONSPIRACY

RE report of SA M. B. PARKER, 10/21/63, at Las Vegas, and Las Vegas airtel to the Bureau, 10/23/63, enclosing one copy of a partial transcript of testimony by HAGENSON, pertaining to statements made by him that he was beaten by Agents of the FBI.

OLGA FARMER, USA's Office, Reno, Nevada, advised SA FORD HOLMES on 12/24/63, that the affidavits of DONALD R. BELMONT, DELANE CHRISTEANSON, and THURMAN P. KELLY, which were furnished to AUSA THOMAS R. C. WILSON, II, were filed on 12/11/63, in the court records by the clerk, USDC, Carson City, Nevada.

FARMER advised as of 12/24/63, no appeal had been filed in this matter.

This matter will be followed with AUSA WILSON, and the Bureau kept advised.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Las Vegas
MBP:alf
(4)

REC 27

11 DEC 30 1963

F29
57 JAN 6 1964

EX-102

JW

C.C. Wick

Approved: Wick Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 1/29/64

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka, et al.
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP - MT, CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re Las Vegas airtel 12/26/63.

OLGA FARMER, USA Office, Reno, Nevada, on 1/16/64 furnished following information to SA FORD E. HOLMES regarding action taken in this matter:

On 11/20/63 a motion for new trial heard and denied. On 12/3/63 USDJ entered order committing subject, BOWMAN, to custody of USAG for five years and \$10,000 fine on Count 1 and ten years on Count 2, sentence to run concurrent. Judge took under advisement motion for bail pending appeal. On 12/4/63 USA filed motion in opposition to motion for bond. On 12/26/63 BOWMAN filed a motion and an affidavit to proceed in Forma Pauperis. On 12/27/63 BOWMAN's attorney, JAMES W. JOHNSON, JR., filed notice of withdrawal as BOWMAN's attorney. On 1/7/64 BOWMAN filed answer to USA's motion in opposition to bond.

On 1/20/64 HANS JEPSEN, Deputy Clerk, USDC, Carson City, advised SA HOLMES that notice of appeal was filed 12/2/63. The motion to proceed in Forma Pauperis was forwarded to USDJ MATHIS IN LA, but no reply has been received to date. An order has been filed extending the time to perfect notice of appeal to 2/15/64.

Since no active investigation is being conducted by Las Vegas at this time, this matter is being placed in Pending* for a four month period.

② - Bureau
2 - San Francisco - 1 - (87-11232)
1 - (66-3705-56)
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:saw
(5)

LEB 2 3 53 UH.OV
REC-140 87-46974-190
GENERAL MAIL ROOM RECEIVED
EX-108

10 JAN 31 1964

58 FEB 6 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Director General Investigative Division DATE:

FROM : C. D. DeLoach Identification Division
 Laboratory Division
 Special Investigative Division
 Training Division

SUBJECT: I.C. #87-46974
 Marion Carter Bowman, John William Hagenson,
 William Sneed Davie, Edward Daniel Hay
 ITSP-Major Theft, Conspiracy

J. DeLoach
January 22, 1964

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Following check-marked item was processed in Crime Records Division and is enclosed for your approval:

- Interesting Case Memorandum
- Interesting Identification
- Interesting Identification - Laboratory
- National Academy Item
- Police Training Item

87-46974
NOT RECORDED

Upon approval, it is suggested that this memorandum be returned to the Crime Records Division for further handling.

11 MAR 4 1964

3 ENCLOSURE
Enc.
57 MAR 5 1964 f51

Ry
THURMAN
MCMILLAN

I.C. #87-46974

Salt Lake City Office
December 23, 1959

JULIUS BERGER, aka, Joe Berger;
MARION CARTER BOWMAN, aka, Marion C. Carter,
Cee Bowman, Pat Collins, John Adams Grimes,
Cee Marion, "Curley";
WILLIAM SNEED DAVIE, aka, William Daniels,
Bill Davie, William Davies;
JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON, aka, Pat Collins,
John H. Hagenson, John William Hamlet,
John William Hamlet Hagenson, Bill Tomas,
C. Thomas, E. Tucker, Pat Tucker;
EDWARD DANIEL HAY, aka, H. Gandy, R. D. Wielks;
~~JAMES GEORGE REVES~~, aka, Don Cooper, Don S. Evans.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY -
MAJOR THEFT, CONSPIRACY

Vera Krupp, divorced wife of Alfred Krupp, of the Krupp Munitions family in Germany, was extremely fond of a diamond ring which is valued at approximately \$275,000.00. The ring consists of a main stone, which is a perfect blue white diamond weighing 33.6 carats, and a small diamond baguette on either side, total weight of the baguettes being 1.83 carats. Vera Krupp has had the ring for the past five years and wore the ring at all times, even while grocery shopping and while at her ranch located approximately twenty-six miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. Numerous people

JHT:MEN

(3)

87-46974-
ENCLOSURE

SU-I.C.#87-46974

had seen the ring and Vera Krupp's ownership of the ring was common knowledge.

On April 10, 1959, at about 8:30 P.M. Vera Krupp and her ranch foreman were just finishing their dinner. The maid had already left for the evening and there was no one else in the ranch house. They heard and saw a car drive up alongside the house and later a knock on the door. Vera Krupp answered the knock and Marion Carter Bowman stepped inside on the pretext he was a paving contractor and asking whether she would like to have her road to the ranch paved. While they were talking, James George Reves and William Sneed Davie forced their way into the house, at which time Bowman and Davie produced guns. Reves, with his head lowered and his hand over his face, rushed over to the dining area where the foreman was still sitting at the table, and immediately handcuffed the foreman with an old pair of handcuffs they had brought along. In swift order, tape was placed over the eyes of Vera Krupp and the foreman, the ring was stripped from the finger of Vera Krupp by William Davie and she and her foreman were forced to lie on the floor and were trussed with picture wire and wire cut from electrical appliances. Also used in the trussing were a poker and tong set from the fireplace, which was wired in an "X" shape from the neck to

SAC I.C. #87-46974

feet of Vera Krupp and her foreman and a chair was wired over the pair. Bowman, Davie and Reves spent approximately one-half hour in the house and in addition to the ring took about \$700.00 in cash, a Smith and Wesson revolver, and a Minox camera. Left behind was approximately \$200,000 worth of smaller jewelry.

*JN 3
See pg 18*

Vera Krupp and her foreman struggled to escape their bonds, and after about one hour, Vera Krupp managed to free her hands. After that she was able to remove the remainder of their bindings with the exception of the handcuffs on the foreman's wrist, which were later removed at the Clark County Sheriff's Office. Due to the difficulty of escaping their bonds and the distance of the ranch from Las Vegas, as well as the fact the radio operated telephone at that time failed to operate, the robbery was not reported until over two hours after the robbery. A thorough crime scene search failed to disclose any pertinent information.

Investigation, however, soon disclosed John William Hagenson had been in Las Vegas at the time of the theft and had hurriedly departed that same night with several other persons. It was determined Hagenson was being sought

SU I.C. #87-46974

in connection with a \$27,000 fur and jewel robbery in Bel Air, California, on which a similar modus operandi was used. However, the other participants in the California robbery were soon eliminated as suspects in this robbery. This left Hagenson and additional unidentified persons as suspects in the Krupp robbery.

On Monday following the robbery, April 13, 1959, a teenage boy on his way to school saw a revolver lying in the desert alongside a road near Las Vegas. He retrieved the gun, which was turned over to the Clark County Sheriff's Office and was soon identified as the gun belonging to Vera Krupp.

Intensive efforts were made to locate John William Hagenson, who by that time was being sought as a fugitive on an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution warrant in regard to the California robbery. Further information was also developed indicating a person called Carter Bowman might possibly be involved and background information was obtained regarding Bowman.

A Federal prisoner, then being held in federal custody on transfer to another federal prison, sent out word to the National Board of Fire Underwriters indicating he had

SU-1.I.C. #87-46974

information regarding the Krupp robbery and would be willing to furnish this information for a reward. Arrangements were made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to pay this prisoner or his designee a portion of a \$20,000 reward if the information furnished by him led to the recovery of the ring and the conviction of the persons responsible. He was then interviewed on May 4, 1959, by an agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and furnished information he and Marion Carter Bowman had been approached to be in on the robbery of the Krupp diamond ring. He had been arrested prior to the theft but he knew Bowman had indicated he was going to participate in the robbery. He stated they had talked about the robbery with a person he knew only as John Hagen (identified as John William Hagenson). He did not know who else participated in the robbery but thought some other possibilities might be a fellow known as Don Evans. He also mentioned a Mexican who operated a "call house" in Ogden, Utah, (identified as William Sneed Davie) as being a friend of Bowman and possibly involved.

John William Hagenson was arrested by local authorities at Bossier City, Louisiana, on April 27, 1959. At the same time and at the same place, the local authorities arrested

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Marion Carter Bowman and William Sneed Davie. A Minox camera, identified as the camera taken during the Krupp robbery, was located in possession of Rosetta Davie, wife of William Sneed Davie, at that time. Hagenson, Davie and Bowman were interviewed in detail concerning the Krupp robbery but all claimed they were not involved and knew nothing about the robbery, even though an Albuquerque newspaper was located in Davie's room which was folded to an article concerning the robbery. It was determined a person using the name Don S. Evans and believed to be James George Reves had been with the group and had departed prior to the arrest. Because of lack of sufficient evidence, Bowman and Davie were released from custody. Investigation to locate Reves was negative.

Information was received by the Newark Office on May 23, 1959, to the effect there was a large unmounted diamond, reportedly stolen in Nevada, in Newark at that time. Investigation revealed Julius Berger on May 22, 1959, had shown the diamond to five or more persons in an attempt to dispose of the stone and he had received the stone from James George Reves. On May 23, 1959, the U. S. Attorney

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SU I.C #87-46974

authorized the arrest of Reves on Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and the arrest of Berger on charges of receiving stolen property which had been transported interstate. On the same date, Berger and Reves were arrested and the diamond was located inside the lining of a sport coat hanging in the closet of the motel occupied by Reves.

On May 26, 1959, Reves furnished a signed statement admitting his participation in the robbery and subsequent attempts to dispose of the ring, and also furnished the names and parts played by all other participants, including the itinerary followed by the various parties. With this information, further authorization was obtained charging Edward Daniel Hay, William Sneed Davie, Marion Carter Bowman and John William Hagenson with Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property. Hay was arrested by a Bureau Agent and local authorities at Texas City, Texas, May 28, 1959. Hagenson at that time was in custody at Los Angeles, California. Investigation to locate Davie and Bowman was negative until they were located in Mexico and were taken into custody by Bureau Agents as they entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, on June 23, 1959.

Hagenson managed to be released on bond and returned to Las Vegas, Nevada, where he attempted to commit suicide by

SU I.C. #87-46874

taking an overdose of sleeping pills on June 16, 1959. The bail bondsman who had furnished the bond after finding out about the attempted suicide immediately returned Hagenson to Los Angeles and revoked the bond, a total of \$50,000.

The two baguette diamonds were recovered from a jeweler at St. Louis, Missouri, who had purchased the diamonds for \$150.00. The diamonds had been taken to St. Louis by Hagenson, Hay and Reves and it was determined that was the place the diamond ring had been taken apart and the mounting destroyed.

Facts of this case were presented before a Federal Grand Jury at Las Vegas, Nevada, on June 30, 1959. The jury returned a true bill charging Berger, Bowman, Davie, Hagenson, Hay and Reves with Conspiracy to transport stolen property interstate and all except Berger with Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property.

A jury trial was held in Las Vegas, Nevada, beginning November 2, 1959. During this trial it was shown, through testimony hotel and motel registrations and plane tickets, how the diamond had been transported by various members of the group from Las Vegas, Nevada, to Newark, New Jersey, through Ogden, Utah, Bossier City, Louisiana, Miami, Florida, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Birmingham, Alabama.

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Sub L.C. #87-46974

On the first morning of the trial, November 2, 1959, Julius Berger changed his plea to guilty and subsequently testified as to his participation in the attempted disposal of the diamond. The first day of the trial also included the introduction into evidence of all items taken during the robbery with the exception of the money and the mounting for the ring.

Reves, prior to the trial, never mentioned making a signed statement to anyone, not even his defense attorney, and on the second day of the trial when the statement was first introduced there were many surprised people, including the eight defense attorneys representing the persons being tried.

On the morning of the third day of the trial, November 4, 1959, Reves and Davie changed their pleas to guilty, at which time the conspiracy charges against them were dropped. Davie later testified as to his knowledge of the case.

The trial in this matter lasted for two weeks and on Friday, November 13, 1959, this matter was submitted to the jury. At 8:00 P.M. that date the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Hay, Hagenson and Bowman on both

Check this or Please
SU I.C. #87-46974

the conspiracy and the interstate transportation of stolen property charges.

On November 20, 1959, Reves, Davie and Berger were sentenced in U. S. District Court. Reves received a sentence to be served in state prison in Arkansas; Davie was sentenced to five years in a federal prison; Berger was given three years probation.

On December 11, 1959, Hay, Hagenson and Bowman were sentenced in U. S. District Court to serve five years for violation of the Conspiracy Statute and ten years for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute, these sentences to run concurrently. Hagenson's sentence is to commence on completion of a state sentence in the State of California of five years to life on a burglary charge.

February 3, 1964

MARION CARTER BOWMAN, aka
Marion C. Carter, Cee Bowman,
Pat Collins, John Adams Grimes,
Cee Marion, "Curley";
JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON, aka
Pat Collins, John H. Hagenson,
John William Hamlet, John William
Hamlet Hagenson, Bill Tomas, C.
Thomas, E. Tucker, Pat Tucker;
WILLIAM SNEED DAVIE, aka
William Daniels, Bill Davie,
William Davies;
JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
Don Cooper, Don S. Evans;
EDWARD DANIEL HAY, aka
H. Gandy, R. D. Weilks;
JULIUS BERGER, aka
Joe Berger

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY - MAJOR THEFT, CONSPIRACY

SYNOPSIS: On April 10, 1959, three individuals robbed Vera Krupp near Las Vegas, Nevada, of a diamond ring valued at approximately \$275, 000, about \$700.00 in cash, a revolver and a camera. Investigation disclosed that John William Hagenson had been in Las Vegas at the time of the robbery and had departed the same night with several other persons. He was being sought in connection with a fur and jewel robbery in Bel Air, California, in which a similar modus operandi was used. A Federal prisoner told the National Board of Fire Underwriters that he and Marion Carter Bowman had been approached in regard to the robbery of the Krupp diamond and that Bowman had indicated he was going to participate. He named three other individuals who might possibly have been involved. They were later identified as John William Hagenson, James George Reves and William Sneed Davie. Hagenson, Bowman and Davie were arrested by local authorities at Bossier City, Louisiana, April 27, 1959. They were interviewed in detail concerning the Krupp robbery but all claimed they were not involved and knew nothing about it. Bowman and Davie were released. Hagenson was taken into Federal custody and returned to California in connection with the robbery in Bel Air. On May 22, 1959, the Newark Office received information that a large unmounted diamond, reportedly stolen in Nevada, was in Newark at that time. Investigation revealed that Julius Berger had shown the diamond to five

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ENCLOSURE

or more persons in an attempt to dispose of it. He had received the stone from James George Reves and had returned it to him when he failed to find a buyer. Berger and Reves were apprehended on May 23, 1959, by FBI Agents at an Elizabeth, New Jersey, motel. The diamond was located in the interlining of Reves' coat. On May 26, 1959, Reves furnished a signed statement admitting his participation in the robbery and subsequent attempts to dispose of the ring. With information furnished by Reves, further authorization was obtained charging Edward Daniel Hay, William Sneed Davie, Marion Carter Bowman and John William Hagenson with interstate transportation of stolen property. Hay was arrested by an FBI Agent and local authorities in Texas City, Texas, May 28, 1959. Davie and Bowman were located in Mexico and taken into custody by Agents as they entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, June 28, 1959. A Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill charging Berger, Bowman, Davie, Hagenson, Hay and Reves with Conspiracy to transport stolen property interstate and all except Berger with interstate transportation of stolen property. On November 20, 1959, Reves was sentenced to serve eight years in custody of the U. S. Attorney General at conclusion of two consecutive ten-year sentences for burglary in Arkansas; Davie was sentenced to five years; Berger was given three years' probation. On December 11, 1959, Hay, Hagenson and Bowman were sentenced to serve concurrently five years for violation of the Conspiracy Statute and ten years for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. In December, 1959, appeals were filed by Bowman and Hagenson in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada, and by Edward Daniel Hay in U. S. District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada. Hay was shot and killed, July 13, 1960, in Texas City, Texas, by his wife. Motion for a new trial for Bowman and Hagenson was granted on June 20, 1963. On October 10, 1963, Hagenson was found not guilty on Counts one and two. He was returned to San Quentin, California, State Prison, for completion of his sentence there. Bowman was found guilty and sentenced to five years and \$10, 000 fine on Count one (conspiracy) and ten years on Count two, in the custody of the U. S. Attorney General, sentences to run concurrently.

SYNOPSIS SHOULD BE REMOVED PRIOR
TO RELEASE OUTSIDE THE BUREAU

February 3, 1964

MARION CARTER BOWMAN, aka
Marion C. Carter, Cee Bowman,
Pat Collins, John Adams Grimes,
Cee Marion, "Curley";
JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON, aka
Pat Collins, John H. Hagenson,
John William Hamlet, John William
Hamlet Hagenson, Bill Tomas, C.
Thomas, E. Tucker, Pat Tucker;
WILLIAM SNEED DAVIE, aka
William Daniels, Bill Davie,
William Davies;
JAMES GEORGE REVES, aka
Don Cooper, Don S. Evans;
EDWARD DANIEL HAY, aka
H. Gandy, R. D. Weilks;
JULIUS BERGER, aka
Joe Berger
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY - MAJOR THEFT, CONSPIRACY

Vera Krupp, divorced wife of Alfred Krupp, the German industrialist, was extremely fond of a diamond ring valued at approximately \$275, 000.00. The ring consisted of a center stone, a perfect blue-white diamond weighing 33.6 carats, and a small diamond baguette on either side weighing a total of 1.83 carats. Vera Krupp owned the ring for five years and wore it at all times, even while grocery shopping. Numerous people had seen the ring and Vera Krupp's ownership was common knowledge.

On April 10, 1959, at about 8:30 p. m., Vera Krupp and her ranch foreman were just finishing dinner at the Krupp ranch, 26 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The maid had left for the evening and there was no one else in the ranch house. A car drove up alongside the house and shortly thereafter a knock was heard on the door. Vera Krupp answered the knock and a man stepped inside on the pretext he was a paving contractor. He inquired as to whether she would like to have the road to her ranch paved. While they were talking, two more men forced their way into the house, at which time the "paving contractor" and one of the intruders produced guns. One man, his head lowered and his hand over his face, rushed over to the dining area where the foreman was still sitting at the table, and immediately handcuffed

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

I.C. #87-46974

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ENCLOSURE

him with an old pair of handcuffs. In swift order, tape was placed over the eyes of Vera Krupp and the foreman; the ring was stripped from Vera Krupp's finger; she and her foreman were forced to lie on the floor and were trussed with picture wire and wire cut from electrical appliances. Also used in the trussing was a poker-and-tong set from the fireplace which was wired in an "X" shape from the neck to feet of Vera Krupp and her foreman. A chair was wired over the pair. The three robbers spent approximately one-half hour in the house and in addition to the ring took about \$700.00 in cash, a revolver and a camera. Left behind was approximately \$150,000 worth of smaller jewelry.

After about one hour of struggling to free their bonds, Vera Krupp managed to free her hands. She was then able to remove the remainder of their bindings with the exception of the handcuffs on the foreman's wrist. As the radio-operated telephone failed to function, the robbery was not reported for more than two hours. A thorough search of the scene of the crime failed to disclose any pertinent information.

Investigation, however, soon disclosed that John William Hagenson had been in Las Vegas at the time of the theft and had hurriedly departed that same night with several other persons. It was determined Hagenson was being sought in connection with an approximate \$28,000 fur and jewel robbery on April 1, 1959, in Bel Air, California, in which a similar modus operandi was used. However, the other participants in the California robbery were soon eliminated as suspects in this robbery. This left Hagenson and additional unidentified persons as suspects in the Krupp robbery.

On April 13, 1959, a teenage boy on his way to school saw a revolver lying beside a road in the desert near Las Vegas. He retrieved the gun and turned it over to the Clark County Sheriff's Office. It was identified as the gun belonging to Vera Krupp.

Intensive efforts were made to locate John William Hagenson, who was being sought as a fugitive on an unlawful flight to avoid prosecution warrant in regard to the Bel Air, California, robbery. Further information was also developed indicating a person called Carter Bowman might possibly be involved, and background information was obtained regarding Bowman.

A Federal prisoner, then being held in custody on transfer to another Federal prison, sent word to the National Board of Fire Underwriters indicating he had information regarding the Krupp robbery and would be willing to furnish this information for a reward. Arrangements were made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to pay this prisoner or his designee a portion of a \$20,000 reward if the information furnished by him led to the recovery of the ring and the conviction of the persons responsible. He was then interviewed on

May 4, 1959, by an Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He stated that he and Marion Carter Bowman had been approached in regard to the robbery of the Krupp diamond ring. He had been arrested prior to the theft, but he knew Bowman was going to participate in the robbery. He stated they had talked about the robbery with a person he knew only as John Hagen. He did not know who else participated in the robbery but thought an individual using the name Don Evans and a friend of Bowman's might possibly be involved.

John William Hagenson was arrested by local authorities at Bossier City, Louisiana, on April 27, 1959. At the same time they arrested Marion Carter Bowman and William Sneed Davie. A camera, identified as the camera taken during the Krupp robbery, was located in possession of Davie's wife. Hagenson, Davie and Bowman were interviewed in detail concerning the Krupp robbery but all claimed they were not involved and knew nothing about the robbery, even though an Albuquerque newspaper was located in Davie's room folded to an article concerning the robbery. It was determined a person using the name Don S. Evans and believed to be James George Reves had been with the group and had departed prior to the arrest. Because of lack of sufficient evidence, Bowman and Davie were released and no charges were filed. Investigation continued to locate Reves.

Information was received by the Newark Office on May 22, 1959, to the effect that a large unmounted diamond, reportedly stolen in Nevada, was in Newark at the time. Investigation revealed that Julius Berger, on May 22, 1959, had shown the diamond to five or more persons in an attempt to dispose of it. He had received the stone from James George Reves and had returned it to him when he failed to find a buyer for it. On May 23, 1959, the U. S. Attorney authorized the arrest of Reves for interstate transportation of stolen property and the arrest of Berger on charges of receiving stolen property which had been transported interstate. On the same date, Berger and Reves were apprehended by FBI Agents at an Elizabeth, New Jersey, motel. The diamond was found in the lining of Reves' coat, which was hanging in the motel closet.

On May 26, 1959, Reves furnished a signed statement admitting his participation in the robbery and subsequent attempts to dispose of the ring. It was determined from his statement that he had telephoned Edward Daniel Hay and asked him to join in the robbery. Hay arrived in Las Vegas from Texas on April 3, 1959, but returned to Texas April 8, upon hearing that his wife was seriously ill. While in Las Vegas, Hay, Reves, Bowman, Davie and Hagenson made several trips to Vera Krupp's ranch to observe the physical layout. He also furnished the names and parts played by all other participants, including the itinerary followed by the various parties.

With information furnished by Reves, further authorization was obtained charging Edward Daniel Hay, William Sneed Davie, Marion Carter Bowman and John William Hagenson with interstate transportation of stolen property. Hay was arrested by an FBI Agent and local authorities at Texas City, Texas, May 28, 1959. Hagenson at that time was in custody at Los Angeles, California. Davie and Bowman were located in Mexico and were taken into custody by Agents as they entered the United States at Laredo, Texas, on June 28, 1959.

Hagenson managed to be released on bond and returned to Las Vegas, Nevada, where on June 16, 1959, he attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping pills. The bail bondsman who had furnished the bond immediately returned Hagenson to Los Angeles and revoked the bond.

The two baguette diamonds were recovered from a St. Louis, Missouri, jeweler who had purchased them for \$150.00. The diamonds had been taken to St. Louis by Hagenson, Hay and Reves. It was determined that this was the place the diamond ring had been taken apart and the mounting destroyed.

Facts of this case were presented before a Federal Grand Jury at Las Vegas, Nevada, on June 30, 1959. The jury returned a true bill charging Berger, Bowman, Davie, Hagenson, Hay and Reves with conspiracy to transport stolen property interstate and all except Berger with interstate transportation of stolen property.

A jury trial was held in Las Vegas, Nevada, beginning November 2, 1959. During this trial it was shown, through testimony, hotel and motel registrations and plane tickets, how the FBI had traced the diamond from Las Vegas, Nevada, to Newark, New Jersey; through Ogden, Utah; Bossier City, Louisiana; Miami Beach, Florida; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri and Birmingham, Alabama.

On the first morning of the trial, November 2, 1959, Julius Berger changed his plea to guilty and subsequently testified as to his participation in the attempted disposal of the diamond. The first day of the trial also included the introduction into evidence of all items taken during the robbery with the exception of the money and the mounting for the ring.

On the morning of the third day of the trial, November 4, 1959, Reves and Davie changed their pleas to guilty, at which time the conspiracy charges against them were dropped. Davie later testified as to his knowledge of the case.

The trial in this matter lasted for approximately two weeks and on Friday, November 13, 1959, this matter was submitted to the jury. At 8:00 p.m. that date, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Hay, Hagenson and Bowman on

both the conspiracy and the interstate transportation of stolen property charges.

On November 20, 1959, Reves, Davie and Berger were sentenced in U. S. District Court. Reves was sentenced to serve eight years in custody of the United States Attorney General. This sentence was to commence at the conclusion of two consecutive ten-year sentences for burglary in the State of Arkansas. Davie was sentenced to five years and Berger was given three years' probation.

On December 11, 1959, Hay, Hagenson and Bowman were sentenced in U. S. District Court to serve five years for violation of the Conspiracy Statute and ten years for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute, these sentences to run concurrently. Hagenson's sentence was to commence on completion of a state sentence in the State of California of five years to life on a burglary charge.

In December, 1959, appeals were filed by Marion Carter Bowman and John William Hagenson in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada, and by Edward Daniel Hay in U. S. District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Edward Daniel Hay, while on appeal bond, was shot and killed by his wife in Texas City, Texas, July 13, 1960.

Motion for a new trial for Bowman and Hagenson was granted on June 20, 1963, in view of the fact that the court reporter in the original trial was killed in an automobile accident prior to the transcription of her stenographic notes.

On October 1, 1963, retrial commenced in U. S. District Court, Carson City, Nevada. On October 10, 1963, Hagenson was found not guilty. He was returned to San Quentin, California, State Prison, for completion of his sentence there. Bowman was found guilty and sentenced to five years and \$10,000 fine on Count one (Conspiracy) and ten years on Count two (Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property) in the custody of the U. S. Attorney General, sentences to run concurrently.

F B I

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)
 JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
 ET AL
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
 OO: Las Vegas

Re Las Vegas letter to the Bureau dated 1/29/64 and
 Las Vegas letter to San Francisco dated 6/15/64.

On 4/8/64, U. S. ATTORNEY JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas,
 advised that BOWMAN desired to appeal in forma pauperis and
 that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals had instructed that
 the United States Attorney in Las Vegas respond to his motion
 on or before May 2, 1964. Mr. BONNER indicated that he intended
 to oppose BOWMAN's motion to proceed in forma pauperis.

San Francisco, as requested in Las Vegas letter of
 6/15/64, is requested to contact the Clerk of Ninth Circuit
 Court of Appeals and ascertain status of the appeal in this
 matter. San Francisco will maintain liaison with the Circuit
 Court and keep Las Vegas and the Bureau advised.

- ③ - Bureau (87-46974)
- 3 - San Francisco
- (2 - 87-11232)
- (1 - 66-3705-56)
- 1 - Las Vegas

MBP:bmr

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EX-101

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AUG 10 1964

AUG 10 1964

REC-31

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RECEIVEDApproved: Dave fm Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AUG 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 8/25/64

FROM : *OG* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

ST
BP
OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re Las Vegas airtel to the Bureau dated 8/7/64.

On 6/29, 8/3 and 8/17/64, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE.

It was ascertained that a duplicate notice of appeal has been filed with the court concerning appellant MARION CARTER BOWMAN. A motion was filed on behalf of appellant for the purpose of setting an appeal bond, however, on 8/10/64, the Court of Appeals denied this motion. The court granted appellant until 9/1/64, to file a transcript of record, and this matter was docketed under Circuit Court of Appeals Number 19336.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal. *f*

② - Bureau E.P.I.
2 - Las Vegas (87-216) EX 110
2 - San Francisco 31 50J6W, PH
(1-87-11232)
(1-66-3705)

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UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 9/10/64

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

rec
Re Las Vegasairtel 8/7/64 and San Francisco letter
8/25/64.

On 8/12/64, HANS JEPSON, Deputy Clerk, US District Court, Carson City, Nevada, advised SA FORD E. HOLMES that the date for filing appeal in this matter had been extended to 9/1/64. JEPSON stated in his appeal BOWMAN has designated certain documents from the old file in this matter as part of the appeal. JEPSON stated so far the Clerk's Office had been unable to locate some of the documents. The Clerk's Office is working on the matter and is expected to have the case ready for appeal by 9/1/64.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

W
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow this matter with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

(2) - Bureau
2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
1 - Las Vegas
MBP:bmr
(5)

18 SEP 1964 REC'D U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEP 1964 REC'D U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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REC-40 87-46974-193

4 SEP 14 1964

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REC'D

JK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 10/28/64

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 8/25/64.

On 9/15, 10/12, and 10/20/64, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE.

It was ascertained that no further action had been taken on behalf of the appellant in this matter.

San Francisco will continue to follow this appeal.

② Bureau

2 - Las Vegas (87-216)

2 - San Francisco {1 - 87-11232}
(1 - 66-3705)

DVE:pac

(6)

REC-33

EX 110

87-46974-194

4 OCT 30 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) P

DATE: 12/9/64

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

Re Las Vegas letter dated 9/10/64.

Mr. JOHN W. BONNER, United States Attorney, District of Nevada, advised on December 7, 1964, that October 1, 1964, was the deadline for the filing of a brief in connection with subject BOWMAN's appeal with the Circuit Court. He stated the brief was not filed by that date.

Mr. BONNER further informed that subject's motion to U. S. Supreme Court for bond had been denied. Exact date not presently available, but approximately December 1, 1964. Mr. BONNER further informed that he is preparing a motion and brief to file with the Circuit Court to dismiss subject BOWMAN's appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

Requested to closely follow this matter with the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals and keep the Bureau and Las Vegas advised.

2 - Bureau
3 - San Francisco (2 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
1 - Las Vegas
MBP:bmr
(6)

REC-87-46974-195
12 DECEMBER 1964
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO
RECEIVED IN FBI - SAN FRANCISCO
SIX

64 DEC 15 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 12/16/64

FROM: *OK* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Re San Francisco letter to the Director,
dated 10/28/64.

On 11/9/64 and 12/7/64, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that no further action had been taken in this matter since last reported.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)

DVE:cgk
(6)

REC-11

87-46974-196

5 DEC 18 1964

22
67 DEC 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 1/21/65

FROM: *LFB* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

get
Re San Francisco letter to the Director, dated
12/16/64.

On January 5 and 15, 1965, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. He advised that no further action has been taken in this matter since last reported.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216)
2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232)
DVE:yml (1 - 66-3705)
(6)

REC-133

87-46974-197
21 JAN 22 1965
SAC

58 JAN 28 1965

F B I

Date: 1/26/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL**AIR MAIL**

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) P

JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

Re Las Vegas letter, 12/9/64.

USA JOHN W. BONNER advised on 1/22/65 that Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, had on 1/7/65, signed an order releasing MARION CARTER BOWMAN on a personal recognizance bond, pending disposition of subject's appeal before the 9th Circuit Court in San Francisco.

Mr. BONNER further advised that subject BOWMAN has not yet filed a brief in connection with his notice of intent to appeal with the 9th Circuit Court. BONNER stated that he has filed a motion to dismiss subject's appeal and he is presently scheduled to appear in San Francisco on 2/1/65 to argue the motion.

Mr. BEVERLY PERKINS, USM, District of Nevada, advised on 1/22/65 that a copy of the Order releasing BOWMAN was forwarded to him and that the Order contained certain conditions which BOWMAN has to follow:

3 - Bureau
 3 - San Francisco
 (2 - 87-11232)
 (1 - 66-3705)
 1 - Las Vegas

REC-64

87-46974-198

21 JAN 28 1965

MBP:bmr
(7)

C C - Wick

Approved:

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

58 FEB 1 1965

1. The petitioner shall diligently prosecute his appeal in U. S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit.
2. Such release shall be subject to the conditions of Title 18, Section 3146, USC.
3. Petitioner shall subscribe to a written recognizance with a clerk of the afore-said District Court (District of Nevada) acknowledging himself to be indebted to the U. S. A. in the amount of \$10,000, condition upon surrendering himself forthwith to the afore-said Marshal, District of Nevada, when properly called upon to do so to be dealt with and proceeded against in the case according to law in the event a judgement of conviction is affirmed or otherwise left undisturbed by the Court of Appeals.
4. Petitioner shall, within 24 hours after his release from Federal custody, report to the afore-said Marshal.
5. Petitioner shall remain within the geographical confines of the U. S. District Court for the District of Nevada and shall personally report each day, excluding Sundays and Holidays to the U. S. Marshal. If the petitioner leaves the District or fails to report, this order of release on personal recognizance shall automatically terminate.

In the event petitioner does not have counsel at the time of appeal to be argued before Court of Appeals, a Marshal is authorized to permit the petitioner to attend such hearing and return to the District of Nevada immediately thereafter.

The above order was dated 1/7/65 and signed by Justice W. O. DOUGLAS.

U. S. Marshal PERKINS advised on 1/22/65 that on that date he received a letter from subject BOWMAN wherein BOWMAN had requested permission to travel from Nevada to Phoenix for a period of two days in order to transact personal business. PERKINS stated he had denied the request and had pointed out to BOWMAN that the Marshal's Office at Las Vegas would comply strictly with the order as received. PERKINS further requested that in the event information is received that BOWMAN has traveled out of the state of Nevada, that the Marshal's Office be immediately notified so that the Marshal could in turn notify the court which would terminate the PR bond.

This matter will be followed by Las Vegas and the Bureau will be kept advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

DATE: 3/17/65

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, Aka.
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY.
OO: Las Vegas

Re Las Vegas airtel, 1/26/65.

USA JOHN W. BONNER, advised SA M. B. PARKER on 3/16/65, that the Government's motion to dismiss appeal by subject MARION CARTER BOWMAN, which was argued before Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on 2/1/65, was denied.

BOWMAN was appointed a new Attorney, and was given until 3/11/65, to file his appeal brief. Mr. BONNER has not yet been notified as to whether the brief was in fact filed as ordered.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION, AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow this matter with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and keep the Bureau and Las Vegas advised.

② - Bureau
3 - San Francisco (2 - 87-11232)
 (1 - 66-3705)
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:ces
(6)

REC 53 87-46974-199

5 MAR 19 1965

EX. - 109

87-46974-199

56 MAR 24 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 3/19/65

FROM *Lff* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: LAS VEGAS

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE
NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

*for
S.T.*
Re San Francisco letter to the Director, 1/21/65.

On January 29, February 10, March 1 and 16, 1965, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that Appellee's motion to dismiss the appeal, which was opposed by the Appellant, was submitted to the court and the court denied the motion to dismiss and granted motion for the appointment of counsel for the Appellant and extended the time for the submission of the Appellant's brief until April 22, 1965.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

- ② - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
DVE:lms
(6)

REC. 3187-46974-200

18 MAR 22 1965

42
56 MAR 24 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 5/7/65

FROM : *LJ* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) - P

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS.

Re San Francisco letter to the Director dated
3/19/65.

On 3/30/65, 4/12/65 and 4/29/65, BILL WILSON,
Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San
Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. On the
latter date he made available one copy of Appellant's
Opening Brief.

The aforementioned brief is being forwarded to
the Las Vegas Office for analysis and transmittal to the
Bureau.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow
this appeal.

2 - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216) (Encl. 1)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)

DVE/res
(6.)

REC-47

87-46974-201

8 MAY 10 1965

RECEIVED
FBI - LAS VEGAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 5/12/65

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, Aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

① Re San Francisco letter to Bureau, 5/7/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of Appellant's
Opening Brief filed with the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals
at San Francisco on 4/23/65.

The brief has been reviewed at Las Vegas and nothing
is noted therein which has reference to Bureau personnel.
The brief is being forwarded to the Bureau per San Francisco's
instructions.

- ② - Bureau (Enc)
1 - San Francisco (87-11232) (Info)
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nwn
(4)

ENCLOSURE
ATTACHED

REC-32

87-46974 202

6 MAY 17 1965

60 MAY 24 1965

841



87-46974 - D 13
ENCLOSURE

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MARION C. ROHMAN,

Appellant,

v.s.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee.

NO. 19,336

On Appeal to the United States Court of
Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
from a decision of the United States District
Court for the District of Nevada,
the Honorable William C. Mathes, Judge.

APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

FILED

APR 23 1965

FRANK H. SCHMID, CLERK

VINCENT BAILLIEN
CARL B. SHAPIRO
PATRICK BARFIELD BAILLIEN
18 ROT W. RICE
345 Franklin Street
San Francisco 2, California
Telephone: US 1-1151

Attorneys for Appellant
(By appointment of this Court)

Appearance by CARL B. SHAPIRO

37-116974

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 23 1965	
FBI - LAS VEGAS	

1 IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
2 FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

4 MARION C. BOWMAN,)
5 Appellant, >)
6 vs. >)
7 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, >)
8 Appellee. >)
9

10 APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF

11 - - - - -

12 SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AND
13 STATEMENT OF JURISDICTIONAL FACTS

14 This case was originally tried before a jury in 1959.
15 Thereafter, a new trial was ordered and the matter was retried
16 before a jury commencing October 1, 1953 and terminating
17 October 10, 1963. One defendant was acquitted and the appellant
18 was convicted of a charge of conspiracy (18 USC 371) and
19 transportation of stolen personal property (18 USC 2741).

20 Defendant was sentenced to five years on the con-
21 spiracy count and fined \$10,000.00 and sentenced to ten years
22 on the substantive count with the provision that the five year
23 sentence would run concurrently with the ten year sentence;
24 that the total imprisonment sentence would be ten years.

25 Notice of appeal was duly filed and the defendant
26 was sent to McNeil Island, Washington, on October 30, 1963 to

1 commence his prison sentence. His petition to be released on
2 bail pending appeal was denied by the trial court on January 21,
3 1964, and he was also denied the right to file his appeal in
4 forma pauperis.

5 On June 11, 1964, the United States Court of Appeals
6 was granted the right to appeal in forma pauperis. On August
7 19, 1964, the United States Court of Appeals denied his motion
8 for bail pending appeal, and on January 7, 1965, Justice W.
9 O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court ordered his release
10 on bail pending appeal.

11 He is presently on appeal, and during the pendency
12 of that appeal, this Court appointed the present counsel to
13 represent him, which order was made on or about February 11, 1965.

14 Certain other proceedings have been held in this
15 action which do not bear on the present appeal, namely, a
16 motion to dismiss the appeal and ancillary proceedings on bail
17 and forma pauperis appellate petitions.

18 JURISDICTIONAL FACTS

19 This is a regularly calendared appeal, notice
20 having been given and all steps to perfect the appeal having
21 been taken (18 USC Rule 7; Rules of Criminal Procedure). The
22 jurisdiction of this Court is based upon the appellate rights
23 granted by the Title 18 of the United States Code and the
24 United States Constitutional Provisions covering due process
25 of law.

1 QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON APPEAL

2 1. Was the defendant denied due process of law by
3 the introduction of testimony of the witnesses REVES and DAVIE,
4 which testimony was given under Court compulsions after denial
5 of the claim of privilege against self-incrimination by both
6 witnesses.

7 2. Is the evidence against appellant concerning
8 count 2 insufficient as a matter of law?

9 3. Was the defendant denied due process of law by
10 reason of the suppression of evidence by the United States
11 Attorney and by reason of the coerced confession of witness
12 REVES?

13 4. Was the defendant sentenced to the terms of
14 imprisonment above-stated and fined because " (the government
15 had) been put to two trials on him and the verdict has been the
16 same in both cases"?

17 SUMMARY OF THE FACTS

18 Appellant and JOHN HAGENSON were tried for conspiracy
19 and transportation in the District of Nevada. The original
20 charges arose out of a robbery of one VERA KRUPP von BOHLEN UND
21 HULBOCH of a certain diamond and other items. The two defend-
22 ants were accused of being part of a conspiracy consisting of
23 WILLIAM DAVIE, JAMES REVES, MARION BOWMAN, and JOHN HAGENSON,
24 together with three other persons who were not parties to the
25 action. The indictment charges that on March 29, 1959 and up
26 to and including May 22, 1959 (the date of arrest) these men did

1 conspire in that county, Nevada, and elsewhere, to violate the
2 law against transportation of stolen goods over interstate lines.
3 The diamond in question was in fact carried by one REVES who
4 had exclusive possession of it from the time of the robbery to
5 the time of the arrest. REVES testified that BOWMAN had never
6 counseled him to remove the diamond to Miami or any other place
7 and all the transactions concerning the attempted sale of the
8 diamond were conducted by REVES. BOWMAN did testify that he had
9 gone to Miami but not in accordance with any plan to sell the
10 diamond, but to find the co-defendants and to discuss with them
11 what in fact had been the fruit of the robbery.

12 REVES and DAVIE had both been convicted at an earlier
13 trial and had been sentenced for the crime. They did not
14 appeal and had served or were serving their sentences.

15 DAVIE was called as a witness and asserted "the Fifth
16 Amendment", indicating that he did not want to testify because
17 of the possibility of state incrimination and was informed by
18 the trial judge that the Fifth Amendment privilege was not
19 available to him for anything except a Federal offense. (RT
20 176). DAVIE also said that he was afraid of the effect on his
21 parole if he testified. The trial judge said (RT 178, lines
22 8-9):-

23 "...You attempted not to testify and
24 that I ordered you to testify."

25 WHEN JAMES REVES was called, he said at the very
26 outset of his testimony (RT 286, line 6):

"I would like to take the Fifth Amendment
at this time."

1 He asserted this privilege on the grounds that he might be
2 incriminated in Federal and State cases and the privilege was
3 denied him on the grounds that it would not extend to State
4 prosecutions. (RT 286 - 7). The Court then asked him whether
5 there were any Federal crimes that he was worried about, and
6 said:

7 "I don't immediately perceive of any
8 Federal offense that might be involved
here for which you have not already
been prosecuted." (RT 287, lines 16-19).

9 The Court further disallowed his claim of privilege
10 on the following ground (RT 289, lines 4-13):

11 "You can't just say, 'well I think surely
12 if I answer these questions there must be
some Federal law I would be liable under.'
13 That won't do. There must be something
14 apparent from the testimony that might
tend to incriminate you....In fact, in
15 order to claim the privilege, you must
swear as to each question you decline to
16 answer, you must swear that the question
calls for an answer which might tend to
17 incriminate you under some Federal law...
18 I don't immediately see the applicability
under any Federal statute which was in
force at the time of these alleged
offenses."

19 The witness, after a colloquy between the
20 judge and one of the attorneys, said (RT 293, lines 7-11):

21 "I would like to take the Fifth Amendment
22 until I have an opportunity to talk with
counsel in this matter."

23 The Court:

24 "Objection overruled. You will answer
25 the question."

26 Thereafter, on many occasions, the Court overruled
the claim of privilege asserted by the witness and ordered him

1 to answer.

2 Later, on, outside the presence of the jury, the Court
3 ascertained again that the witness had requested the right to
4 consult an attorney. (RT 337). The court again reiterated that
5 the only way the privilege could be asserted was by swearing that
6 the answer would tend to incriminate the witness and the Court
7 then said:

8 "I assume your lawyer will tell you that
9 if you think the Court rules wrong on it
then you are at your peril; you can either
10 answer or you can stand and say 'No' and
risk contempt. That is the only thing
that is open to you." (RT 337-8, lines
11 19-25, 1-4).

12 The witness again asserted his desire to see an
13 attorney and the Court offered him the opportunity to talk to
14 one of the attorneys for the defendant. (RT 339). The United
15 States Attorney correctly pointed out that there was a conflict
16 of interest and the Court said:

17 "It is not for me to pass on the ethical
18 problems; that is for the lawyers. Since
he was a witness and not a party, the
19 Court refused to provide an attorney.

20 During this colloquy outside the presence of the
21 jury, one of the attorneys pointed out that the witness had
22 tried to call his lawyer and was unable to do so. The lawyer
23 was denied the right to see the witness and the lawyer was also
24 told by the United States Marshall that he had orders from the
25 United States Attorney's office not to let the witness talk
26 with anyone, and furthermore, there was no need for him to con-
sult a lawyer out here because he was not a defendant, he was

1 only appearing as a witness. (RT 341 - 342).

2 The evidence as to the existence of the conspiracy
3 and the transportation of the diamond across state lines and
4 the alleged involvement of HAGENSON and BOWMAN came primarily
5 from the witnesses who had claimed the privilege against self-
6 incrimination.

7 ARGUMENT ON THE POINTS OF APPEAL

8 1. Denial of the privilege against self-incrimina-
9 tion.

10 The trial court was thoroughly in error when it
11 denied the privilege set forth in the United States Constitu-
12 tion on the grounds that the witness feared State prosecution.
13 Recent cases have expanded this right and it is no longer open
14 to discussion that asserting this privilege on the grounds
15 of fear of State prosecution or Federal prosecution are
16 equally valid. Mallory vs. Hogan, 378 U.S. 1, 84 S. Ct. 1489,
17 12 L. Ed. 2d 653. Murphy vs. Waterfront Commissioners, 378
18 U.S. 52, 84 S. Ct. 1594, 12 L. Ed. 2d 695.

19 The Court had no right to insist on a ritualistic
20 formula in order to invoke the privilege. All that is
21 required is that the witness clearly assert his claim of
22 privilege. Emspak vs. U.S., 349 U.S. 90, 75 S. Ct. 687, 99
23 L. Ed. 997. Quinn vs. U. S., 349 U.S. 155, 75 S. Ct. 668, 99
24 L. Ed. 964.

25 It is not the law that only a defendant may claim
26 the privilege - it is available to any witness called to the

1 stand. Fletcher vs. U. S., 332 F. 2d 724; Namet vs. U. S., 10
2 L. Ed. 2d 278.

3 In Fletcher and Namet, the question that was posed
4 was whether due process of law was violated and reversible error
5 committed when a witness who has previously indicated his inten-
6 tion to embrace the privilege against self-incrimination is then
7 called by the District Attorney and forced to assert this privilege.
8 In Namet, the Court found that the questions represented a small
9 portion of the testimony and were mere incidents in a long trial
10 and that under the specific circumstances of that case, since
11 the testimony was merely cumulative, no substantial error had
12 been committed. In Fletcher, however, the court determined that
13 the inferences raised by the claim of privilege may well have
14 changed the outcome of the case, the defendant was denied a
15 fair trial and the case was reversed. If it is true that merely
16 asserting the privilege can result in reversal, then certainly
17 the trial court in compelling the testimony has violated the
18 right of the defendant to a fair trial.

19 It will be noted that Rule 52 of the Federal Rules
20 on Procedure (18 U.S.C.) does not apply here, because it is not
21 a question of harmless error but of basic constitutional rights.

22 Both Malloy and Murphy assume without discussion that
23 there is a violation of due process of law encompassed by the
24 United States Constitution to compel testimony in the teeth
25 claimed waiver.

26 Moreover, the trial court must clearly have been in

1 error when he said that the only way the matter could be
2 challenged was by the witness going to jail for contempt. This
3 is certainly not the spirit of the law and violates the con-
4 science of the community to expose the witness, who is called
5 against his will, to jail, a long appeal period, the possible
6 adverse affect on his parole or release date, expense, incon-
7 venience, and time consumption, when it is the error of the
8 judge and not of the witness which brings the matter to a head.

9 In this regard, it is interesting to note that
10 Murphy vs. Waterfront Commissioners treats this as an exclu-
11 sionary rule - if this be the true conclusion of the law,
12 the evidence is inadmissible and the error is reversible.
13 Murphy vs. Waterfront Commissioners, 378 U.S. 52 (79), 84 S.Ct.
14 1594 (1609-10); 12 L. Ed. 2d, 658 (695).

15 The only other problem which may affect the claim
16 of privilege is whether the accused has already served his
17 time for the offence and cannot thereafter claim any privilege
18 because of the double jeopardy question involved. It will be
19 noted that in Fletcher (cited above), the witness had pleaded
20 guilty. In Malloy, the witness had pleaded guilty and served
21 his time, and the questions which brought out the privilege
22 involved another person. As the Court said in Malloy vs.

23 Egan:

24 "The Fourteenth Amendment secures against
25 State invasion the same privilege that
26 the Fifth Amendment guarantees against
Federal infringement - the right of a
person to remain silent unless he chooses

1 to speak in the unfettered exercise of
2 his own will, and to suffer no penalty,
3 as held in Twining, for such silence.
4 (Emphasis added).

5 The government did not show that the claim of privilege
6 should be denied because of incomplete immunity granted by law
7 or otherwise.

8 2. The evidence was insufficient as a matter of law
9 to support count 2.

10 There was no showing at any point in the trial that
11 the appellant ever had possession of the diamond in question.
12 To the contrary, another witness, not on trial, indicated that
13 he had sole and exclusive possession of this diamond at all
14 times, except for a short period when someone not a party to the
15 action had temporary possession. This evidence was uncontra-
16 dicted and the jury was not free to reject it. Moreover, he
17 testified that BOWMAN had not counseled, aided or abetted him
18 in transporting this diamond across the state lines. This is
19 corroborated by BOWMAN's testimony that he did not even know
20 the diamond was taken until some time after the robbery was com-
21 pleted. The burden of proof is, of course, upon the government
22 unless it can be shown that the accused had possession of goods
23 knowingly stolen at a point across state lines from the point
24 of robbery. This is then an incriminating factor which must be
25 explained. But this does not exist in the instant case because
26 BOWMAN never had the diamond at any time during the period
 between robbery and arrest.

Moreover, had the claim of privilege discussed above

1 been honored and respected, there would be no credible evidence
2 to support the finding of guilt of BOWMAN on either count. This
3 evidence should have been rejected, and had it been rejected,
4 the case would never have gone to the jury. It is respectfully
5 submitted that he was entitled to the judgment of acquittal
6 requested at the close of the prosecution case.

7 Parenthetically, it should be noted that the evidence
8 against BOWMAN and HAGENSON was almost identical as to the issue
9 of transportation. (It all came from the lips of the two con-
10 victed felons). Yet HAGENSON was acquitted and BOWMAN convicted.
11 The trial of BOWMAN. The defendant was denied due process of law in
12 that the District Attorney suppressed evidence, kept witnesses
13 unavailable, and introduced a coerced confession of one of the
14 witnesses.

15 During the course of the trial (RF 285-293), counsel
16 for one of the defendant made a serious effort to explain to
17 the judge the problem which had been bothering him. The judge
18 refused even to listen and castigated the attorney for attempt-
19 ing to give testimony without being sworn.

20 It turned out that the attorney was trying to convey
21 a message of great importance - namely, that the witness had
22 been held incommunicado and that the attorney had been denied by
23 order of the United States Attorney the right to see or interro-
24 gates the witness. At all times, this witness was in the custody
25 of the United States Marshall. (RF 341 et seq.)

26 At no time did the government introduce any testimony

1 refuting this serious charge. At no time did the United States
2 Attorney disavow the responsibility for this act. If no san-
3 tions are imposed (and none were by the trial court), then, of
4 course, the right to list the witnesses and the right to
5 interrogate them before trial and the right to discovery in
6 general is a meaningless right.

7 Moreover, the District Attorney introduced (RT page
8 385) the confession of REVES which was taken from him under
9 threat of not releasing his wife. It will be noted that at
10 this time his wife was under arrest and that charges were never
11 filed. Moreover, there is some indication that she was released
12 as soon as REVES gave the statement. The California Supreme
13 Court, in dealing with a problem almost identical with this (and
14 perhaps the trick or device is a universal one) had no trouble
15 in coming to a conclusion the confession should have been
16 excluded and its admission was reversible error. People vs.
17 Trout, 54 Cal. 2d 576; 354 P. 2, 231.

18 This confession was inadmissible. The Court did
19 not rule it out as a matter of law. The question should have
20 been presented to the jury with a proper instruction so that
21 they could have felt free to reject it if they found that the
22 circumstances surrounding its being taken were such as to
23 support the contention of the witness that it was coerced.

24 Moreover, it clearly falls within the prohibitions
25 set forth by the United States Supreme Court in Massiah vs.
26 United States, 38 S. Ct. - 12 L. Ed. 2d, 246.

1 4. The sentencing did not meet the standards of
2 fair play.

3 Included in the transcript are the proceedings at
4 the time of sentence. It will be noted that the trial court
5 refused to accept the responsibilities of a judge until after
6 the United States Attorney had felt obligated to make a strong
7 adverse recommendation. The judge insisted that the United
8 States attorney take the position.

9 Moreover, the trial judge agreed with the United
10 States Attorney when he said that he felt the defendant should
11 get the maximum sentence because there had been two trials and
12 the verdict had been the same in both cases. (Sentencing
13 Transcript page 6). Noruovex, he was sentenced to the robbery
14 he committed and not for the conspiracy or the transportation
15 across state lines. (IBID page 7). The trial court rejected
16 the plea for probation or leniency based on the fact that the
17 defendant had not had any responsibility for the death of the
18 court reporter (which necessitated the new trial) and that the
19 defendant had spent three years living an exemplary life. He
20 was sentenced far more severely than the defendants who were
21 the prime movers in the transportation of the diamond and his
22 guilt at most was the equal to the guilt of the acquitted
23 defendant. He was entitled to have the benefit of a pre-
24 sentence report under the circumstances of this case so that
25 his plea for leniency would get the fullest consideration.
26 Denying him this opportunity for leniency and inflicting a

1 ten year sentence together with a \$10,000.00 fine on the grounds
2 set forth in the opinion certainly denied him due process of
3 law.

4 CONCLUSION

5 It is respectfully submitted that the conviction of
6 MARION C. BOWMAN be reversed and set aside on the grounds
7 hereinabove stated, namely, that he was denied due process of
8 law and a fair trial.

9 Dated this 22nd day of April, 1965, in San Francisco,
10 California.

11 VINCENT MALLINAN
12 CARL B. SHAPIRO
13 PATRICK SANSFIELD MALLINAN
14 LE ROY W. RICE
15 Attorneys for Appellant

By /s/ Carl B. Shapiro

I certify that in connection with
the preparation of this Brief I
have examined Rules 8 and 17
of the United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit, and that
in my opinion the foregoing Brief
is in full compliance therewith.
Carl B. Shapiro

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 6/3/65

FROM: *Lk* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) - PSUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT
OF APPEALS.

Re San Francisco letter to the Director 5/7/65.

On 5/28/65, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, made available to SA DONALD V. EBERLE one copy of the Appellee's Brief in this matter.

The aforementioned brief is being forwarded to the Las Vegas Office for analysis and transmittal to the Bureau.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

REC 14 87-46974-2⁰³

(2) - Bureau
 2 - Las Vegas (87-216) (Encl. 1)
 2 - San Francisco
 (1 - 87-11232)
 (1 - 66-3705)
 DVE/res
 (6)

10 JUN 7 1965



145

58 JUN 9 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P)

DATE: 6/8/65

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, Aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, 6/3/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of APPELLEE's BRIEF filed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco on 5/26/65.

The brief has been reviewed at Las Vegas and nothing is noted therein which has reference to Bureau personnel. The brief is being forwarded to the Bureau per San Francisco's instructions.

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

- 2 - Bureau (ENC-1)
1 - San Francisco (87-11232) (Info)
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nwn
(4).

REC-26 87-46974-204
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EX-101 E.B.I. NO JUN 10 1965
JUN 11 1965
48

48
DIVISION
REVIEWED
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

37



87-46974-204

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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STATUTES AND RULES

18 U.S. Code:

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MARION C. BOWMAN, }
Appellant, }
v. } No. 19,336
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Appellee.

BRIEF OF APPELLEE

STATEMENT OF FACTS:

This case must have involved the longest trial in the history of American law since the statement in appellant's opening brief stated (pg. 1) it commenced October 1, 1953 and terminated October 10, 1963. The reporter's transcript discloses that the trial commenced October 1, 1963, (tr. pg. 3) and terminated October 10, 1963, (tr. pg. 800).

Appellant further stated (pg. 1, br.) that appellant was convicted of a charge of conspiracy (18 USC 371) and transportation of stolen personal property (18 USC 2741). The record shows that he was convicted under Count I of the indictment, which charges a conspiracy under 18 USC 371, and under Count II,

which charges violations of Sections 2 and 2314, Title 18, United States Code.

In page 2 of appellant's brief, it is stated that the appeal was taken pursuant to 18 USC Rule 7. Apparently he intended to say 18 USC Rule 37.

SUMMARY OF APPELLEE'S ARGUMENT

1. There was no prejudice shown nor was there any denial of Constitutional rights of appellant in the Court's overruling certain attempts by witnesses Reves and Davie to obtain the privilege of the Fifth Amendment on the grounds it might tend to incriminate them.

2. The Court allowed the privilege to be exercised at any time wherein it was shown to be applicable.

3. The cases cited by appellant on the question of such privilege are not in point with the facts of this case since, among other things, in the cases cited the objection to the testimony was sustained and the jury was deprived of knowing what the facts were while here the testimony, with few exceptions, went in so the jury could not have been misled.

4. There was sufficient evidence submitted to the jury from which they could, and did, find that Bowman did aid, abet, counsel, command, induce and procure the transportation of the Krupp Diamond in interstate commerce.

5. The confession referred to in paragraph 3,
QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON APPEAL, (pg. 3, br.) was not
offered or received in evidence in this case; therefore,
no error could have been committed.

6. There was no error in the sentencing.
The decision of this same Trial Judge was affirmed in
Conforte v. U.S. (C.A.9, 1965) 339 F.2d 914, under
similar circumstances, that is, his request for a recom-
mendation from the Government attorney.

ARGUMENT

1. THERE WAS NO PREJUDICE SHOWN NOR WAS
THERE ANY DENIAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF APPELLANT
IN THE COURT'S OVERRULING CERTAIN ATTEMPTS BY WITNESSES
REVES AND DAVIE TO OBTAIN THE PRIVILEGE OF THE FIFTH
AMENDMENT ON THE GROUNDS IT MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE
THEM.

2. THE COURT ALLOWED THE PRIVILEGE TO BE
EXERCISED AT ANY TIME WHEREIN IT WAS SHOWN TO BE
APPLICABLE.

3. THE CASES CITED BY APPELLANT ON THE QUESTION
OF SUCH PRIVILEGE ARE NOT IN POINT WITH THE FACTS OF THIS
CASE SINCE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IN THE CASES CITED THE
OBJECTION TO THE TESTIMONY WAS SUSTAINED AND THE JURY
WAS DEPRIVED OF KNOWING WHAT THE FACTS WERE WHILE HERE
THE TESTIMONY, WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, WENT IN SO THE JURY
COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MISLED.

(Tr. 176-178) The Witness: The problem is
I would like - not like to testify, sir, on the ground

that it might incriminate me.

The Court: How could it incriminate you? You have already been convicted.

The Witness: It would incriminate me with the state, sir.

The Court: Well, that would not be any excuse in this Court. You may not claim the Fifth Amendment privilege in this Court for anything except the possibility of incrimination of a Federal offense, not a state offense.

The Witness: Well, at the same time, if I am indicted on something else I will go back for 16 months, Your Honor.

The Court: Go back where?

The Witness: To the Federal Penitentiary.

The Court: Well, you may or may not. That depends on what the Parole Board says.

The Witness: That is why I am saying if I get up here and testify against my own behalf that is what I will be doing.

The Court: Well, you may or may not. The record here will show that I am ordering you to testify; that your claim of privilege is not well taken, because the only thing you can do is swear that the question asked you might tend to incriminate you for some Federal offense, not a state offense. Now, you say you have already been convicted and have served some time for this offense

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

MARION C. BOWMAN,
Appellant,
v.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee.

No. 19,336

BRIEF OF APPELLEE

JOHN W. BONNER
MERLYN H. HOYT
Attorneys for Appellee
Rm. 303 Post Office Bldg.
Reno, Nevada
Tel: 784-5439

FILED

MAY 26 1965

FRANK H. SCHMID, CLERK

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED & FILED
JUN 1 1965
FBI - LAS VEGAS
M.B.Parker M.B.P.

charged against you, or with offenses charged against you in the indictment. Are you charged in Count II?

The Witness: Yes, sir.

The Court: In other words, both counts?

The Witness: Well, I served time on one count; yes, sir.

The Court: Well, were you convicted of both counts?

The witness: No, sir.

The Court: Well, I will rule the claim of privilege you assert is not well taken, and order you to testify on your oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and if that matter ever comes up, why, you point that out to the Board of Paroles.

James Reves testified as follows: (Tr. 286-291)

The witness: I would like to take the Fifth Amendment at this time.

Mr. Wilson: I am going to ask the Court that this witness be ordered to testify.

The Court: Mr. Reves, you just don't want to testify, is that it?

The witness: Your Honor, I feel that the testimony that I might give might be incriminating me on other cases.

The Court: Other Federal cases?

The Witness: Possibly, and state cases, also.

The Court: The privilege isn't available to you as far as state prosecutions are concerned in this Court, any more than privilege is available to you in the state court where the claim of incrimination is a Federal offense. I confess, I have never understood quite why this is the law, but that is what the Supreme Court has said; that the privilege against self-incrimination when claimed in the Federal Court applies only to possible incrimination for the offenses under some Federal law, and is not available to say "I might be prosecuted in the State Courts under state law." and it often works the same way in the state courts. A person on the witness stand in the state court may not say, "I refuse to testify," or "I refuse to answer by reason of the fact that the questions might tend to incriminate me under some Federal law."

So, so far as the possible state prosecution is concerned, the claim of privilege is disallowed.

Now, do you have in mind some Federal statute which might be involved here?

The Witness: Possibly; yes, sir.

The Court: You have been prosecuted once?

The witness: For this particular crime;

yes, sir.

The Court: You were prosecuted for the offenses charged in the indictment?

The witness: Yes, sir.

The Court: Can you suggest to me - I don't immediately perceive of any Federal offense that might be involved here for which you have not already been prosecuted.

The witness: There is a possibility of a Dyer Act charge, Your Honor.

Mr. Wilson: There is nothing in the record so far that would establish that, nor do I anticipate a Dyer Act charge. I don't know what he is talking about.

The Court: By "Dyer Act charge," what do you understand?

The witness: Transporting an automobile across a state line.

The Court: A stolen automobile?

The witness: Yes, sir.

* * * * *

The Court: Well, you may claim the privilege as to any question that is put to you that might tend to incriminate you under that statute. I take it the statute of limitations hasn't run. It is a six-year statute, or is it a three-year statute?

* * * * *

The Court: Apparently 2312 Title 18 of the United States Code would apply, and it provides:

* * * * * 5 years * * * * * so any question that is put to you which you think might tend to

incriminate you * * * * would be privileged, * * * * *

The Court thereafter allowed the witness on several occasions to claim the privilege, both as to Dyer Act and fraud by wire.

Appellant on page 7 of his brief stated the Trial Court was in error in denying Reves and Davie the right to use privilege on grounds state prosecution was feared. He cited in support of such statement

Mallory v. Hogan, 378 U.S. 1, 84 S.Ct. 1489, 12 L.Ed. 2d 653, and Murphy v. Waterfront Commissioners, 378 U.S. 52, 84 S.Ct. 1594, 12 L.Ed. 2d 695. He neglected to state that neither the Mallory case nor the Murphy case was decided until June 15, 1964, which was eight months after Judge Mathes made the statement. His statement was correct in accordance with United States Supreme Court decisions at that time.

Even if the Mallory and Murphy cases had been in effect at the time, the record shows that the Court committed no error in requiring the said witnesses to testify. There was no showing that either of them was required to disclose any incriminating testimony. Where any grounds for allowing the privilege existed, the Court did allow it.

Appellant cited the case of Namet v. United States, 373 U.S. 179, 83 S.Ct. 1151, 10 L.Ed. 2d 278 (1963) in support of his claim that the Court's denial of the claim of privilege made by witnesses Reves and Davie

constituted error.

In the Namet case, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn had been informed against with appellant in a charge of violating the Federal Wagering Tax Law, 26 USC 4411, 4412. The Kahn's had plead guilty and were called as witnesses against Namet. Mrs. Kahn refused to answer certain questions as privileged. Mr. Kahn was also called. He claimed privilege and was overruled. On four questions the claim of privilege was sustained.

The Court at page 186 in 373 U.S. said, inter alia: "None of the several decisions dealing with this question suggests that reversible error is invariably committed whenever a witness claims his privilege not to answer. Rather the lower Courts have looked to the surrounding circumstances in each case, focusing primarily on two factors, each of which suggests a distinct ground of error. First, some courts have indicated that error may be based upon a concept of prosecutorial misconduct, when the Government makes a conscious and flagrant attempt to build its case out of inferences arising from use of testimonial privilege. * * * * A second theory seems to rest upon the conclusion that, in the circumstances of a given case, inferences from a witness' refusal to answer added critical weight to the prosecution's case in a form not subject to cross-examination, and thus unfairly prejudiced the defendant."

At page 187, the Court said: "And even when the objectionable inferences might have been found prejudicial, it has been held that instructions to the jury to disregard them sufficiently cured the error." At this point the Court cited the case of Weinbaum v. United States, 184 F.2d 330 (C.A. 9th Cir.).

Since neither of the two theories of error was claimed nor could be claimed in the instant case, Judge Mathes did not give any cautionary instruction such as that offered by the Court in Weinbaum, nor was any such instruction necessary.

In a recent decision, United States v. Harmon, (C.A. 6 - Dec. 19, 1964) that Court held, inter alia, as follows:

"* * * * * In his appeal Harmon contends * * * *
(2) that the trial court erred in permitting Government counsel to call three witnesses, who were co-Union officials, and to question them concerning the boat, 'The Princess Enterprise,' when the Government knew these witnesses would invoke their privilege against self-incrimination.

* * * * *

"The second point presents a more serious problem. The Government called three witnesses in rebuttal, who were the Vice-President, Business Agent and

"Organizer of the Union. The Government's purpose in calling these three witnesses was to refute testimony offered by Harmon that the boat was used for the transaction of Union business. After answering a few preliminary questions concerning their names, places of residence, and positions with the Union, they invoked their privilege against self-incrimination and refused to answer questions about whether they knew that the boat was used by Harmon for Union business.

"Regarding the knowledge of Government counsel that these witnesses would take the Fifth Amendment their counsel made a statement to the Court. (See note 3).

"The Trial Judge made findings on this issue. (See note 4).

"The Court gave cautionary instructions to the jury. (See note 5).

"The privilege against self-incrimination may not be asserted in advance of questions actually propounded. *Marcello v. United States*, 196 F.2d 437 (C.A. 5 - 1952).

"In no event may the witness refuse to be sworn. *United States v. Romero*, 249 F.2d 371, 375 (C.A. 2, 1957).

"The privilege is merely an option of refusal, not a prohibition of inquiry. 8 Wigmore, Evidence, sec. 2268 (3d ed. 1961); 98 C.J.S. Witnesses, sec. 436. page 252; *United States v. Benjamin*, 120 F.2d 521 (C.A. 2, 1941);

Mulloney v. United States, 79 F.2d 566, 581 (C.A. 1, 1935).

"The cautionary instruction has been held to cure any error in the calling of the witnesses. United States v. Romero, *supra*; United States v. Amadio, 215 F.2d 605, 614 (C.A. 7, 1954), United States v. Hiss, 185 F.2d 822, 832 (C.A. 2, 1950), Weinbaum v. United States, 184 F.2d 330 (C.A. 9, 1950).

"An erroneous cautionary instruction to the giving of which no objection was made, does not constitute reversible error. *Namet v. United States*, 373 U.S. 179, 83 S.Ct. 1151, 10 L.Ed. 2d 278 (1963).

"Before a witness is entitled to refuse to answer a question, the danger to be apprehended must be real and appreciable, and not a danger of imaginary and unsubstantial contingency. *In re Atterbury*, 316 F.2d 106 (C.A. 6, 1963). The privilege extends not only to answer which would incriminate, but also to those which would furnish a link in the chain of evidence needed to prosecute the witness for a federal crime. *Hoffman v. United States*, 341 U.S. 479, 71 S.Ct. 814, 95 L.Ed. 1118 (1951)."

In view of the facts and the foregoing authorities, there was no error in overruling the claim of privilege made by said witnesses, nor did appellant suffer any prejudice or violation of any legal rights by virtue of such testimony.

4. THERE WAS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE JURY FROM WHICH THEY COULD, AND DID, FIND THAT BOWMAN DID AID, ABET, COUNSEL, COMMAND, INDUCE AND PROCURE THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE KRUPP DIAMOND IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Title 18, Section 2, United States Code, provides as follows:

(a) "Whoever commits an offense against the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal.

(b) Whoever wilfully causes an act to be done, which if directly performed by him would be an offense against the United States, is also a principal and punishable as such."

Title 18, Section 2314, United States Code, provides, inter alia, as follows:

"Whoever transports in interstate or foreign commerce any goods, wares, merchandise, securities or money, of the value of \$5,000 or more, knowing the same to have been stolen, converted or taken by fraud;

Shall be fined, etc. * * *"

Appellant is charged in Count II of the indictment with violations of both of above statutes. The evidence was sufficient to cover all elements of both statutes beyond a reasonable doubt. The verdict of the

jury finding appellant guilty on Count II as well as on Count I was perfectly proper.

5. THE CONFESSION REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 3, QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON APPEAL (pg. 3, br.) WAS NOT OFFERED OR RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE; THEREFORE, NO ERROR COULD HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

From the testimony relative to the confession of Reves, beginning at page 385 of the transcript and continuing through page 391, it does not appear that said confession was either offered or admitted in evidence in this case, so there could not possibly be any error.

No confession is listed in reporter's list of exhibits at page iii of transcript.

No mention of a confession appears in appellant's request for transcript of record.

6. THERE WAS NO ERROR IN THE SENTENCING.
THE DECISION OF THIS SAME TRIAL JUDGE WAS AFFIRMED IN
CONFORTE v. U.S., (C.A. 9, 1965) 339 F.2d 914, UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT IS, HIS REQUEST FOR A RECOMMENDATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY.

In the case of Conforte v. United States, (C.A. 9, 1965, 339 F.2d 914, the Court approved sentencing of Conforte. The procedure in requesting recommendation was similar to procedure followed in this case. It was held such procedure was proper.

CONCLUSION

The judgment of the lower Court should be affirmed.

Dated: May 25, 1965.

JOHN W. BONNER
MERLYN H. HOYT

By: John W. Bonner
Attorneys for Appellee

CERTIFICATE

I certify that, in connection with the preparation of this brief, I have examined Rules 18 and 19 of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and that, in my opinion, the foregoing Brief is in full compliance with those Rules.

John W. Bonner
Attorney for Appellee

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

MARION C. BOWMAN,)
Appellant,)
v.)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Appellee.)

No. 19,336

The undersigned hereby certifies that she is an employee in the Office of the United States Attorney for the _____ District of Nevada and is a person of such age and discretion as to be competent to serve papers.

That on May, 1965 s he served a copy of the attached BRIEF OF APPELLEE

by placing said copy in a postpaid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter named, at the place(s) and address(es) stated below, which is/are the last known address(es), and by depositing said envelope and contents in the United States Mail at U. S. Post Office, Las Vegas, Nevada,

Addressee(s):

Carl B. Shapiro, Esq.
c/o Hallinan, Shapiro, Hallinan & Rice
Attorneys at Law
345 Franklin Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Ora L. Snyder
Ora L. Snyder

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1965.

OLIVER F. PRATT, CLERK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

By Carol Fitzgerald
Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 7/12/65

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) P*

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka
ET AL.;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT - CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re Las Vegas letter dated 6/8/65.

In view of the fact that there is no further work to be done in Las Vegas, Las Vegas is placing this case in a pending inactive status for a six month period.

San Francisco will maintain liaison with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and follow the appeal in this matter.

2 - Bureau (87-46974)
2 - San Francisco (87-11232)
1 - (66-3705)
1 - Las Vegas (87-216)

MBP:saw
(5)

ST-116

REC-70

87-46974-205

JUL 14 1965

25
50 JUL 23 1965

F B I

Date: 7/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL
 (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P*)
 SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
 ET AL;
 VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
 ITSP; MT - CONSPIRACY
 (OO: Las Vegas)

Mr. HUGH BOYD, U.S. Probation Officer, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised on 7/14/65 that on the morning of 7/14/65, MARION CARTER BOWMAN appeared at his office and informed that he is residing at Lee Hotel, Eighth and Carson Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, and is employed as an assistant golf pro at the Black Mountain Golf Course, Henderson, Nevada.

BOWMAN stated that he has an offer of employment as a golf instructor for Mr. WILLY BARBER, 3062 Maderia, Costa Mesa, California, telephone # area code 714, 545-9147, effective 1/1/66.

BOWMAN requested BOYD to direct a letter to Chief of U. S. Parole Board in an attempt to obtain BOWMAN a parole. BOWMAN stated if the parole was granted, he would drop his appeal on his conviction in Reno, Nevada, on the ITSP charge.

It is noted that BOWMAN is confined to the geographical limits of the State of Nevada by order of Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM DOUGLAS, who released BOWMAN from confinement pending his appeal in January, 1965.

BOYD stated he would keep this office advised of any additional information concerning BOWMAN that came to his attention.

③ - Bureau
 2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232)
 (1 - 66-3705)

1 - Las Vegas

MBP:alf

(6)

Approved: *DW/S*
 30 JUL 1965
 Special Agent in Charge
 C.C. NICK

Sent _____ M Per _____

17 JUL 17 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 7/30/65

FROM: *LJW* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) - P

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS.

Re San Francisco letter to the Director dated
6/3/65.

On 6/14, 28/65 and 7/26/65, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. It was ascertained that this matter is calendared for hearing before the court at San Francisco on 8/2/65.

The San Francisco Office will continue to follow this appeal.

REC- 56

EX 105

S
87-46974-207

16 AUG 2 1965

2 - Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
DVE/res
(6)

SLA

66 AUG 4 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 9/28/65

FROM: *LJb* SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (87-11232) - RUC

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY

OO: Las Vegas

LIAISON WITH THE CLERK OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Re San Francisco letter to the Director dated 7/30/65.

On 8/10/65, 9/2, and 21/65, BILL WILSON, Deputy Clerk of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, was contacted by SA DONALD V. EBERLE. On the latter date, two copies of the court's decision in this matter were made available which indicated that they had affirmed the decision of the lower court.

The copies of the court's decision are being forwarded to the Las Vegas Office for analysis and transmittal to the Bureau.

The above concludes the handling of this appeal.

2 Bureau
2 - Las Vegas (87-216) (Encls. 2)
2 - San Francisco
 (1 - 87-11232)
 (1 - 66-3705)
DVE/res
(6)

87-46974-208

REC 45

18 OCT 4 1965

SIX

50 OCT¹¹ 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : *DW* SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Las Vegas

DATE: 10/11/65

m
Re San Francisco letter to Director 9/28/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals document in this matter which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

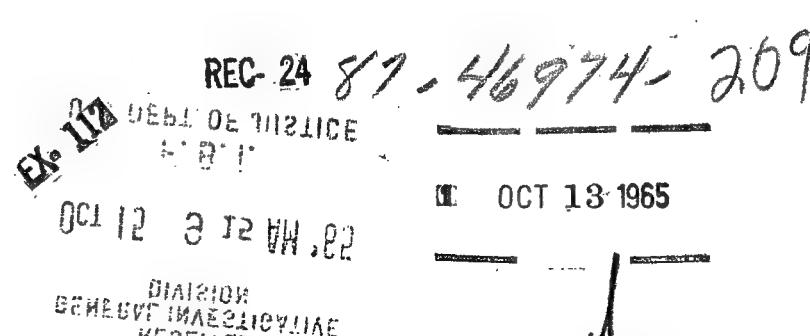
USA JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised on 9/7/65, that his office has received no information as to their course of action subject MARION CARTER BOWMAN will pursue. He stated he expects BOWMAN, within statutory limit, will file a petition for a rehearing before the circuit court.

The Bureau will be kept advised.

- ②- Bureau (Enc. H)
2- San Francisco (87-11232) "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"
(1- 66-3705)
1- Las Vegas

MBP:rmb
(5)

ENCLOSURE



F97

OCT 15 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

238



87-4978-209

ENCLOSURE

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

MARION C. BOWMAN,

Appellant,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee.

No. 19,336

[September 8, 1965]

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Nevada

Before: CHAMBERS, HAMLEY and DUNIWAY,
Circuit Judges

DUNIWAY, Circuit Judge:

This appeal is from a judgment of conviction, entered upon the verdict of a jury, under an indictment charging in one count that Bowman and six others conspired, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §371, to violate 18 U.S.C. §2314, interstate transportation of stolen goods, and in a second count charging that Bowman and four of the same six committed the substantive offense, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§2 and 2314. Bowman was sentenced to five years and a fine of \$10,000 on the first count, and to ten years on the second count, the two prison terms to run concurrently. He appeals.

The principal contention is that the court erred in overruling a claim of privilege against self-incrimination asserted by the witnesses Reeves and Davie. Both of them were indicted, along with Bowman and others, on both counts. Davie pleaded guilty and Reeves was convicted at a previous trial. When Davie took the stand he attempted to assert the privilege against self-incrimination on the ground that his testimony would incriminate

87-46974-209

him with the state (presumably the State of Nevada where the principal offense was committed). The court ruled that this was not a ground for assertion of the privilege and ordered Davie to testify, which he did. Reves, when called, also attempted to assert the privilege. He claimed that he might be incriminated under both federal and state laws. The court overruled the claim as it related to state laws and determined that there were two Federal Acts under which Reves might possibly incriminate himself, the Dyer Act, 18 U.S.C. §2312, and the statute punishing interstate fraud by wire (18 U.S.C. §1343). Whenever any question was asked which the court thought might be incriminating under either Act, the claim of privilege was sustained, often at the court's suggestion, rather than that of the witness. Otherwise, however, the claim was overruled, and the witness was ordered to testify, which he then did.

Neither witness undertook to test the validity of the court's rulings by standing upon his claim of privilege and refusing to answer. Bowman's counsel did not at any time object to Davie's testimony on the ground that the court improperly overruled his claim of privilege. When Reves attempted to assert the privilege, counsel for a co-defendant attempted to make a statement which the court refused to hear.¹ Later, however, the court did hear him, out of the presence of the jury, and he stated that he felt that the witness ought to have an opportunity to consult with his counsel. The witness stated that he had consulted with his counsel who told him "to take the Fifth Amendment." The court explained that this phrase, standing alone, was meaningless, stating:

"THE COURT: Just to say take the Fifth Amendment, there is no such thing as taking the Fifth Amendment. You may say, 'I swear on my oath,' in substance, 'that the question just asked me calls for an answer which might tend to incriminate me under some Federal law.' Now, any time you feel there is such a question—of course, I assume your lawyer will tell you that if you think the court rules wrong on it

¹As in most multiple defendant cases, it was assumed that, unless otherwise stated, each defense counsel joined in any objection by the other. We therefore treat the action of counsel for the co-defendant as being on Bowman's behalf as well.

then you are at your peril; you can either answer or you can stand and say 'No,' and risk contempt. That is the only thing that is open to you."

Following further colloquy, the witness said:

"THE WITNESS: That is the reason I wanted to be represented by counsel, to talk with counsel, so he could advise me which questions would be incriminating and which would not."

The witness then stated that his lawyer was in Hot Springs, Arkansas, so that he could not consult him, and the court inquired if he wished to consult one of counsel for the defendants. The witness said he would, that he would like to talk to an attorney, and the court said that he could. After considerable further discussion, the court instructed the Marshal to make the witness available for consultation with counsel at any time convenient, including a recess which immediately followed. The witness then continued to testify without further objection.

At the time that the court made its ruling (October, 1963), its statement, that the privilege did not protect a witness in a federal court from giving testimony which might incriminate him in one of the states, was correct. *United States v. Murdock*, 1931, 284 U.S. 141. The *Murdock* case, however, was overruled in June of 1964 in the case of *Murphy v. Waterfront Commission*, 378 U.S. 52. Thus under the current state of the law the court's ruling was undoubtedly erroneous.

This, however, does not entitle Bowman to a reversal. It has long been settled that the privilege against self-incrimination is personal to the witness. (*Hale v. Henkel*, 1906, 201 U.S. 43; *McAlister v. Henkel*, 1906, 201 U.S. 90; *United States v. Murdock*, *supra*; *United States v. White*, 1944, 322 U.S. 694; *Rogers v. United States*, 1951, 340 U.S. 367; *The Communist Party v. Subversive Activities Control Board*, 1961, 367 U.S. 1.) It is equally well settled that the witness can waive the privilege. Thus if Davie and Reves had each failed to assert the privilege, this would be nothing about which Bowman would be entitled to complain.

It makes no difference, we think, that the two witnesses did attempt to assert the privilege and that the court erroneously overruled their claim of privilege. Where the witness is not the party, the party may not claim the privilege nor take advantage of an error of the court in overruling it. On this point the authorities are practically unanimous.² (4 *Jones on Evidence*, 5th Ed., 1958, §864, p. 1625; *McCormick on Evidence*, 1954, §73, p. 153, §133, p. 281; 8 *Wigmore on Evidence*, *McNaughton Rev.*, 1961, §2196, pp. 111-12, §2270, at pp. 414-16; 3 *Wharton's Criminal Evidence*, 12 Ed., 1955, §729, pp. 36-37; *Morgan v. Halberstadt*, 2 Cir., 1894, 60 Fed. 592; *Taylor v. United States*, 2 Cir., 1907, 153 Fed. 1; *Hudson v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1952, 197 F.2d 845; *Poole v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1964, 329 F.2d 720; compare *Hyster Co. v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1964, 338 F.2d 183, 187; *Goldstein v. United States*, 1942, 316 U.S. 114.)

The cases upon which Bowman relies are not in point. In *Fletcher v. United States*, D. C. Cir., 1964, 332 F.2d 724, a conviction was reversed because the prosecutor put a witness on the stand, knowing that the witness would claim his privilege against self-incrimination, and proceeded to ask a series of questions which the witness declined to answer. The ground for reversal was that the refusals to answer were prejudicial to the defendant. They constituted almost the entire examination of the witness and were calculated to permit the jury to draw adverse inferences from the witness's refusal. We have no such situation in this case. *Namet v. United States*, 1963, 373 U.S. 179 is similar, except that the error, if any, was there held non-prejudicial. Neither case rests upon any claimed right of a party to assert the privilege of a witness. In our case the witnesses testified fully and were cross-examined at length. As the court pointed out to them, they had a means whereby to protect the privilege if they desired to do so, but they did not choose to use it. Moreover, since they give the testimony under compulsion, they may well be protected against

²If a party calls a witness who then asserts the privilege, and if the court erroneously allows the witness to refuse to answer, the case might be different. In such a case, the party has the right to have the witness testify. Here, what is asserted is a right to have the witness refuse to testify. That is not Bowman's right.

its use in other proceedings.³ None of this, however, is any of Bowman's business.

Bowman does not attack the sufficiency of the evidence to convict him on the conspiracy count. He does claim, however, that there is insufficient evidence to sustain his conviction on the substantive count. This overlooks the fact that he was charged in the indictment as an accessory (18 U.S.C. §2). Our examination of the record convinces us that there is ample evidence to sustain his conviction as one who "aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures" the commission of the offense, in this case, the transportation in interstate commerce of the diamond, with the knowledge that it was stolen.

The record shows that Bowman, Davie and Reves burglarized the ranch home of one Vera Krupp Von Bohlen und Halbach, near Las Vegas, Nevada. The three of them entered the home, two of them (not Bowman) armed, tied up the lady and her foreman, and stole a diamond ring valued at somewhere between \$150,000 and \$300,000. Thereafter, and by agreement with Bowman, who was supposed to have a lead to a buyer, Davie and Reves took the ring to Miami, Florida, with the idea of disposing of it. Their peregrinations thereafter were from Miami to Shreveport, Louisiana, to Chicago, to St. Louis, to Cairo, Illinois, to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and elsewhere. If the testimony is to be believed, Bowman never had possession of the diamond. There is, however, ample testimony to show that, while Davie and Reves took the diamond to Miami by car, Bowman went there by airplane and joined them in an effort to dispose of the diamond. The size of the stone and the fact that a bulletin had been widely circulated about the theft frustrated their efforts to sell it; no "fence" would buy it.

It is also asserted that the United States Attorney wilfully suppressed evidence, and that a coerced confession (of the witness Reves) was erroneously received in evidence. The record does not support these assertions.

The final contention is that Bowman was improperly sentenced. The prison sentence on each count is the maximum within the

³⁴ *Jones on Evidence, supra*, at p. 1625; *8 Wigmore on Evidence, supra*, at pp. 417-19.

statutory limit. There is some indication that Bowman's sentence may have been as heavy as it was because he twice stood trial, whereas his co-defendants did not, and because the pre-sentence report had not been brought down to date. His counsel said that since the previous trial he had been leading an exemplary life. One cannot be sure from the brief transcript of the sentencing that either of these contentions was actually what moved the trial court to impose the sentence that it did. The record indicates that Bowman was the originator of the whole course of criminal conduct. The court may have felt that he deserved a heavy penalty. And the court made the entire sentence subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §4208(a)(2). In any event, this court has repeatedly held that it has no authority to review the sentence so long as it falls within the statutory limits.⁴

⁴*Anthony v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1964, 331 F.2d 687; *Ellis v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1963, 321 F.2d 931; *Jones v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1963, 327 F.2d 867; *Pependrea v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1960, 275 F.2d 325; *Bryson v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1959, 265 F.2d 9; *Flores v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1956, 238 F.2d 758; *Brown v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1953, 202 F.2d 440; *Berg v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1949, 176 F.2d 122; *Biren v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1953, 202 F.2d 440.

Affirmed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 11/12/65

FROM : *SAC* SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Rémylet to Bureau, 10/11/65.

USA JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas, advised on 11/10/65 that subject had received an extension of time in which to file a writ of certiorari. The time extends until 11/11/65, which being a legal holiday will extent it to 11/12/65.

Mr. BONNER advised that if the Writ of certiorari is not filed, that he expects an order for commitment of subject to be forthcoming in the immediate future. He stated, however, he had received strong indications from subject's attorney that the writ will be filed.

Las Vegas will follow with USA's Office and keep the Bureau advised.

② - Bureau
2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232)
(1 - 66-3705)
1 - Las Vegas
MBP:alf
(5)

REC-65 87-46974-210
DEPT OF JUSTICE

NOV 11 3120 NOV 15 1965

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



53 NOV 17 1965 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974) DATE: 12/15/65

FROM :  SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(P)

SUBJECT: 
JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

E

Remylet, 11/12/65.

USA JOHN W. BONNER, Las Vegas, advised on 12/14/65 that on 12/1/65, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco had filed an order staying the issuance of a 9-day commitment pending MARION CARTER BOWMAN's filing a Writ of certiorari with the U. S. Supreme Court. BOWMAN was given until 12/26/65 to file such writ.

Las Vegas will follow with USA's Office and keep the Bureau advised.

 2 - Bureau
1 - Las Vegas
MBP:alf
(3)



REC- 13

87-46974-211


3 (DEC 17 1965)



53 DEC 22 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO *R* Mr. Rosen

FROM *B* R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, AKA;
MARION C. BOWMAN, ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY - CONSPIRACY

DATE: January 14, 1966

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schmidt

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE

This is to advise that subject Marion C. Bowman has petitioned the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari for review of his conviction in this matter.

BACKGROUND

On April 10, 1959, 3 armed robbers bound and gagged Mrs. Vera Krupp at her ranch home, Las Vegas, Nevada, and stole a 38.6 carat diamond ring insured for \$275,000. On May 23, 1959, the ring was recovered by our Newark Office and 3 subjects arrested.

A total of 6 subjects were convicted in this matter, 3 on guilty pleas and 3 by trial.

Subject Bowman following a second trial was found guilty by jury of 2 counts of violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute and received concurrent sentences of 10 years. This conviction was upheld by U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In the petition for writ of certiorari Bowman contends that the district court erred in over ruling a claim of privilege against self-incrimination which was asserted by certain witness in the trial. The petition alleges the district court compelled these witnesses to testify against Bowman. Another question raised is that Bowman was improperly sentenced in October, 1963, on the basis of a presentence report issued October 13, 1959. REC-80 46974-212

The petition contains no reference to the FBI.

15 JAN 14 1966

ACTION

EX-103 MCT-15

This matter is being followed.

DAS:imt
(5)

FEB 4 1966

INCOM2 478
VH 5018
J1

Conrad K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216) (P*)

DATE: 1/18/66

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, Aka;
ET AL
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re Las Vegas letter 12/15/65; WFO letter to Bureau
1/5/66 entitled "MARION C. BOWMAN, ITSP, OO: LAS VEGAS".

Since no further action appears warranted in this matter
until such time as the U. S. Supreme Court makes a ruling, this
case is being placed in a P* status.

WFO is requested to maintain liaison with the U. S.
Supreme Court and keep the Bureau and Las Vegas advised.

2 - Bureau
2 - WFO
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nwn
(5)

REC-56 87-46974-213
EX-113
10 JAN 20 1966

390
51 JAN 25 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/5/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (87-New)(P)

SUBJECT: MARION C. BOWMAN

ITSP

(OO:LV)

Enclosed for the Bureau and Las Vegas is one photostat copy each of a petition for writ of certiorari in the case of MARION C. BOWMAN versus the United States.

During a routine examination of the Docket in the Clerk's Office, United States Supreme Court (USSC), it was observed that instant petition was filed on 11/26/65, and has been assigned case number 938-Miscellaneous.

A review of the record in the USSC discloses that BOWMAN, following a second trial, was found guilty by a jury on 10/3/63 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada for transporting stolen property in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 2314 and Section 2, and also for conspiracy to transport stolen property in interstate commerce in violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 371. He received concurrent sentences totalling ten years. The record discloses further the stolen property is a diamond weighing over thirty carats and valued at \$150⁰⁰ to \$300⁰⁰. BOWMAN seeks a review of the judgment of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit rendered 9/8/65, affirming conviction and sentence in the District Court. The principal ^{CONTENTION} condition is that the District Court erred in over-ruling a claim of privilege against self-incrimination asserted by certain witnesses. The petition alleges the District Court compelled these witnesses to testify against BOWMAN. REC-22

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (Info)
1-Las Vegas (Enc. 1) (Info)

1-WFO

RCV:CMS

(4)

MGT-19

87-80055
87-446974-214
12 JAN 6 1966

1/14/66
name
per.



50 JAN 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 87-New

The petition contains no reference to the FBI.

WFO will follow and report decision of Supreme Court in this case.

236



01-46974-214

~~87-86655~~

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1965
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.

1 VINCENT HALLINAN
2 CARL B. SHAPIRO
3 PATRICK SARSFIELD HALLINAN
LeROY W. RICE
345 Franklin Street
San Francisco, California 94102
4 Telephone: 861-1151

5 Attorneys for Petitioner

6

7

8 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 OCTOBER TERM - 1965

10 MARION C. BOWMAN,)
11 Petitioner,) NO. 938 MISC
12 vs.)
13 UNITED STATES,)
14 Respondent.)
15

16 PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
17 TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF
APPEALS -- NINTH CIRCUIT.

18 Comes now the petitioner above-named, through his counsel,
19 and prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment
20 of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
21 entered in the above case on September 8, 1965 and from which a
22 timely petition for a rehearing was filed October 6, 1965 and
23 thereafter denied October 12, 1965.

24 The opinion below has been transmitted to this Court as
25 part of the proceedings in Volume 1 of the transmitted transcripts.

26 JURISDICTION

27 The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C.
28 1254(1) and under Mandate of Rule 19 of the Hearing State Supreme
29 Court Rules.

30 QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 31 1. Was the application for a petition to extend the
32 time for certiorari duly filed?

1 2. If a witness in a criminal case seeks to exercise
2 his right to remain silent on the grounds that he may be exposed
3 to criminal prosecution as a result of his testimony and where a
4 trial court (admittedly erroneously) compels the testimony of this
5 witness, and where such testimony is the only evidence against
6 the defendant who has joined in the objection to the testimony,
7 does such error compel reversal? In other words, is the privilege
8 against self-incrimination a personal privilege or a rule of
9 evidence?

10 3. Were an accused is sentenced to imprisonment in
11 October 1963 on the basis of a pre-sentence report issued August
12 13, 1959 mere proforma compliance with the Rules of Criminal
13 Procedure (Rule 32-C).

14 STATUTES, FEDERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS INVOLVED.

15 This case deals with the meaning and procedures of giving
16 meaning to the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution;
17 it also seeks an interpretation of Rule 32-C of the Rules on
18 Criminal Procedure.

19 STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES AND THE FACTS

20 The preliminary question is raised as to whether the
21 application for extension was timely. Because of the specific and
22 unusual circumstances of this case, it is submitted that such
23 application was timely in spite of the apparent lack of timeliness.
24 By way of explanation, the following facts, all of which appear
25 in the court records transmitted or transmittable have bearing.

26 Counsel was appointed by the United States Court of Appeals
27 on October 26, which appointment was received October 27. The
28 petitioner himself cannot leave the State of Nevada by virtue of
29 the order of Justice Douglas following denial of a motion for bail
30 on appeal by the United States Court of Appeal for the Ninth
31 Circuit.

32 The files and records of this case were transmitted from

1 Nevada to San Francisco and received November 1, 1965.

2 The enclosed petition for leave to proceed in forma
3 pauperis shows that it was executed November 5, 1965. It was
4 returned to this office and received at the opening of business
5 Monday, November 8, 1965. The papers were transmitted to the
6 United States Supreme Court November 10, 1965 and were postmarked
7 in San Francisco that date.

8 There can be no suspicion that there was any lack of
9 diligence by counsel for petitioner. The papers could not be
10 filed except by mail because of the circumstances related above
11 and the inability of the petitioner to leave the State of Nevada.
12 Therefore, the logical assumption is that the deposit in the mail,
13 being the only conceivable legal manner of delivery to the Court
14 and the postal facilities being an agent of the same government
15 through which and for which the Court acts would give rise to the
16 intendment that the postal service would act without ordinary
17 delay. It is reasonable, considering the expediencies and
18 pressures of this case, to assume that a letter mailed in San
19 Francisco November 10, 1965 would be received in Washington, D.C.
20 in the ordinary course of business, two days later. It was
21 apparently in Washington, D.C. November 12, 1965. It is a
22 reasonable assumption that counsel has taken every legal possible
23 step to insure a timely filing and therefore, the presumption that
24 such a timely filing was effectuated is logical under the circum-
25 stances.

26 Petitioner was convicted by a jury in 1959 of a violation
27 of 18 U.S.C. Section 371 and 18 U.S.C. 2314. He and a co-
28 defendant appealed and a new trial was ordered. Two co-defendants
29 were convicted did not appeal and were in prison at the time of
30 the second trial. The circumstances surrounding their being
31 called as witnesses at the second trial (they were not witnesses
32 at the first trial) are set forth in the opinion of the Court

1 below. As that Court said - page 3 of the opinion:

2 "Thus under the current stage of the law, the
3 court's ruling was undoubtedly erroneous".

4 This Court has never directly faced the question as to
5 whether the rights sought to be enforced were rights which affected
6 the integrity of the proceedings or were purely personal to the
7 witness. In Namet vs. United States, 373 U.S. 179, the matter was
8 faced by inference because there would have been no such case
9 for this Court to have decided if the right were merely a personal
10 right belonging to the witness. Moreover, this Court recently
11 said in Murphy vs. Waterfront Commissioners, 378 U.S. 52, that the
12 protection of the Fifth Amendment is an "exclusionary rule" (378
13 U.S. 79).

14 Moreover, when the trial court was admittedly wrong,
15 the witness was entitled to have the benefit of a correct evi-
16 denciary ruling at the time when he makes his decision as to
17 whether to testify and waive his right to remain silent. If he is
18 compelled because of an incorrect ruling, such compulsion vitiates
the decision.

19 If we accept the opinion of the United States Court of
20 Appeals as being the law of the case, then there is no way of
21 correcting judicial error affecting so vital a question as the
22 right to remain silent. Only if these errors are corrected on
23 appeal can the strength and meaning of the Fifth Amendment be
24 given life.

25 There is no question of the judicial error and the only
26 question is a question of law as to whether this error justifies
27 reversal.

28 2. Pleadings before this Court including the transcript
29 of the proceedings October 10, 1963 when the defendant was
30 sentenced to a maximum term show that the Court did not have a
31 current meaningful pre-sentence report. The report on which the
32 Court relied to meet the requirements of Rule 32-C was four years

1 old. The Rules of Criminal Procedure state"

2 "The report of the pre-sentence investigation
3 shall contain a prior criminal record of the
4 defendant and such information about his
5 characteristics, his financial condition,
6 and the circumstances affecting his behavior
as may be helpful in imposing sentence or in
granting probation or in the correctional
treatment of the defendant, and such other
information as may be required by the Court."

7 Conceding that the request for such a report is within
8 the discretion of the judge, U. S. Vs. Tenanbaum, 327 F. 2d 210 -
9 cert. denied 377 U.S. 905 - nevertheless where the Court has
10 before it and relies upon such a pre-sentence report which does
11 not meet the requirements of law can be error. U.S. Ex Rel.
12 Robinson vs. Myers, 222 F. Supp. 845 (same case 326 F. 2d 972).

13 If this Section is to have meaning, the courts must follow proced-
14 ures which will give it meaning. This is not an issue of review-
15 ing the sentence over which obviously the United States Court of
16 Appeals had no authority, but a direct plea that the sentencing
17 procedure be reviewed. For the Court to treat this question as
18 one which requested a review of the sentence imposed was a direct
19 misconstruction of the point raised on appeal and again here,
20 namely, were the procedures sufficient to meet the requirements of
21 due process and fair play as required by Rule 32?

22 REASONS FOR GRANTING WRIT OF CERTIORARI

23 Certiorari should be granted in this case because of an
24 important constitutional question, namely the true meaning of the
25 philosophical concept written into the Fifth Amendment and involv-
26 ing the right to remain silent. Is this merely a right which
27 the witness is compelled to testify against his will may exercise
28 or does this also affect the integrity and validity of the proceed-
29 ing where such an error is committed?

30 This writ should be granted because if the United States
31 Court of Appeals decision is allowed to stand, it will be in con-
32 flict with the plain language and deep import of the recent Fifth

1 Amendment cases with which this Court has been so concerned.
2 This right is one which cannot be sloughed over by ignoring the
3 fact that it goes to the heart of due process of law and is an
4 integral element in this process.

5 If the United States Court of Appeals decision is allowed
6 to stand, the right of the witness which was clearly and obviously
7 violated can never be corrected and the courts have a mandate to
8 permit the encroachment upon the privilege against self-incrimination
9 because there will be no appellate review.

10 Moreover, the questions here raised on sentencing proced-
11 ures affect the integrity of judicial proceedings and the rights
12 of all persons because if the procedures here are not corrected,
13 there is no control over the use of outdated, false, defamatory
14 or other information in the exercise of the discretionary sentencing
15 powers.

16 Respectfully submitted this 25 day of November, 1965.

17 VINCENT HALLINAN
18 CARL B. SHAPIRO
19 PATRICK SARFIELD HALLINAN
LeROY W. RICE
20 Attorneys for Petitioner

21 By CARL B. SHAPIRO
22
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31
32

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PT TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

2/25/66

JOB FROM : SAC, WFO (87-5644) (P)

DATE:

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
et al
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO:LV)

Re Las Vegas letter to Bureau dated 1/18/66, and
WFOlet to Bureau dated 1/5/66, captioned "MARION C. BOWMAN
ITSP."

The docket in the USSC discloses that on 2/15/66,
a memorandum for the United States in opposition to the
petition, was filed in the case of MARION C. BOWMAN vs.
the United States, Case Number 938 - Miscellaneous.

On 2/17/66, this case was distributed to the
Court Justices for consideration.

WFO will continue to follow progress of this
case in the Supreme Court.

REC-80 87-46974-215

② - Bureau
1 - Las Vegas (87-216)
1 - WFO

1 - MAR 1 1966

RCV:sew
(4)



326
66 MAR 4 1966



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

DATE: 3/23/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (87-5644)(RUC)

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka;
ET AL

VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO:LV)

RJ

ReWFOlet to Bureau dated 2/25/66.

In an Order List, handed down on 3/21/66, the USSC denied certiorari in the case entitled MARION C. BOWMAN vs. The United States, case number 938 Miscellaneous.

As this matter has now been concluded in the Supreme Court, no further inquiry remains for WFO.

Bureau
1 - Las Vegas (87-216)
1 - WFO

RCV:yel
(4)

EX-REC-16
114

87-46974-216

4 MAR 23 1966



302
MAR 29 1966

*Frank Johnson
(Signature)*

[Handwritten mark]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (87-216)(C)

DATE: 4/8/66

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REEVES, Aka;
ET AL;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
ITSP; MT; CONSPIRACY
(OO: Las Vegas)

Re WFO letter to Bureau 3/23/66, which reflected that on 3/21/66, in an Order List handed down, the U. S. Supreme Court denied certiorari in case entitled MARION C. BOWMAN vs. The United States, Case No. 938 Miscellaneous.

USM BEVERLY PERKINS, District of Nevada, advised on 4/7/66 that an Order for Commitment of BOWMAN had been received by the Marshal's Office and that on 4/7/66 BOWMAN surrendered himself at the USM's Office in Las Vegas. BOWMAN was placed in the Clark County Jail and Marshal PERKINS stated he would be transported to Reno, Nevada, on the morning of 4/8/66 and from there would be transported on to McNeil Island Federal Prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Since no further investigation appears warranted in this matter, it is being placed in a closed status.

- ② - Bureau
2 - San Francisco (1 - 87-11232) (Info)
(1 - 66-3705) (Info)
1 - WFO (87-5644) (Info)
1 - Las Vegas

MBP:nwn
(6)

REC-76 87-46974-217

NO APR 13 1966

APR 12 1966
FBI - LAS VEGAS
RECEIVED
GENERAL INSPECTORATE
RECEIVED



APR 20 1966 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 9/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL -- REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-46974)
 FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (87-2737) (P)

JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka.;
 ET AL
 ITSP - MAJOR THEFT;
 CONSPIRACY

A reliable source at San Diego, California, has furnished the following information in strict confidence and this matter should not, at this time, be discussed with an outside agency nor any indication given as to the location of the source of such information.

The source advised that for a considerable period of time an attorney from Los Angeles by the name of KEN FOLEY (subject of an ITSP - CONSPIRACY case with Los Angeles Office) had attempted to have the source use his influence to effect the removal of a prisoner from San Quentin to the California prison at Chino. The source was always of the opinion this prisoner was a second rate counterfeiter. Source now learns that the prisoner in question was one JOHN WILLIAM HAMLET HAGENSON, FBI 5084200, a subject in the instant case.

Source advised he was thereafter fed considerable information through his informant, who in turn is closely associated with Attorney FOLEY. This informant has advised the source that HAGENSON is presently being held in Los Angeles on a habeas corpus proceeding instituted by HAGENSON's attorneys. The matter is being heard before Federal Judge YANKEWITZ. The matter has just been delayed for a ten day period. HAGENSON claims he is illegally being held in prison.

EX-104

REC 87-46974-218

- 3 - Bureau (AM-REGISTERED)
- 2 - Los Angeles (87-9672 & 87-9625) (REGISTERED)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info) (REGISTERED)
- 3 - San Diego (2 - 87-2737) (1 - 66-1313 Sub D)

SEP 18 1966

HES:cjf

(9)

F 187

54 SEP 19 1966

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SAC

SD 87-2737

It was advised that HAGENSON was a principal in the 1959 theft of the Krupp diamond, valued at a quarter of a million. In addition to FOLEY, he is being represented by R. C. BROWN, an attorney reportedly associated with the law office of House of Representative Speaker JOHN MC CORMICK and another attorney named VELOSIAN, out of New York City. Both men have reportedly made several trips to Los Angeles in representing HAGENSON.

The source reports that a high official in the California Teamsters Union has approached the California Attorney General's Office with the offer that if the Attorney General will use its influence in the release of HAGENSON, the Teamsters Union will give the Attorney General's Office its full backing in the coming election.

Source further alleges that his Los Angeles informant had recently been drinking with FOLEY and during the course of their drinks FOLEY inferred the amount of \$50,000 was about to pass hands in an effort to effect the release of HAGENSON. FOLEY did not relate if this was to be a campaign contribution, an outright bribe or to be used in another manner.

A review of this matter reflects HAGENSON was a subject in the theft of the Krupp 33 karat diamond near Blue Diamond, Nevada. The diamond, stolen 4/10/59, was recovered 5/23/59 and subjects apprehended. It was determined HAGENSON was one of the subjects who set up the robbery.

Prior to discovery of implication of HAGENSON in this case, he was apprehended by Federal authorities at Shreveport, Louisiana, on May 5, 1959, and returned to Los Angeles in connection with the Anderton robbery in Los Angeles. It would appear he was sentenced to San Quentin on this charge.

SD 87-2737

The information furnished in this airtel has not been verified by this office and if true, it is unknown what, if any, influence HAGENSON might have to create such activity to effect his release.

Los Angeles is requested to discreetly determine if HAGENSON is now appearing in Federal Court in Los Angeles on a habeas corpus proceedings and if represented by the attorneys named in this communication. If so represented, will furnish any background information regarding HAGENSON which might account for such wealth or influence on the part of HAGENSON.

It is again noted this matter should be handled in a very discreet manner in view of the unverified information and the fact that if revealed that the source of such information came from San Diego, such source could very well be identified by persons in high office in the State of California.

Bureau and San Francisco should be apprised of the findings of Los Angeles in this matter.

HAGENSON REPORTEDLY HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

9/23/66

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (87-85285)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (87-23185) (P)
RE: JOHN DANIEL BUCKLEY, aka - FUGITIVE;
ET AL
ITSP - MT; CONSPIRACY
OO: Chicago

Re San Diego ~~Airtel~~ to the Bureau dated 9/12/66
entitled "JAMES GEORGE REEVES, aka; ET AL, ITSP - MT;
CONSPIRACY," one copy of which is enclosed for Chicago.

(C) On 9/21/66, CHARLES E. (PAT) CASEY, Assistant Director, California Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California (son-in-law of Governor EDMUND G. BROWN), and WALLACE DAMRELL, Special Agent, Special Services Unit, California Department of Corrections, Los Angeles, furnished the following information to the Los Angeles Office. It is noted that both Mr. CASEY and Mr. DAMRELL have previously been contacted by the Los Angeles Office in connection with subject ROBERT WILLIAM STANLEY and ROBERT E. MORGAN, an associate of STANLEY and a witness in instant matter.

- ③ - Bureau (AM - REGISTERED)
2 - Chicago (87-25733)(Enc. 1)(AM - REGISTERED)
3 - San Diego (AM - REGISTERED)
 {2 - 87-2737}
 {1 - 66-1313 sub D)
1 - San Francisco (Info.)(AM - REGISTERED)
3 - Los Angeles
 {2 - 87-23185)
 {1 - 87-9672)

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51 OCT 13 1966

CARBON COPY

87-46974-

NOT RECORDED

172 OCT 12 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87-85285-71

LA 87-23185

Mr. CASEY advised that his Department has long been concerned with Attorney STANLEY and his connections with convicts and employees in California penal institutions. He stated that he had just prepared a confidential memorandum for WALTER DUNBAR, Director of the California Department of Corrections, concerning JOHN WILLIAM HAGENSON, California Prison No. A-54545, FBI No. 5082400, presently an inmate of California prison and a client of STANLEY.

CASEY advised that HAGENSON appeared in Federal Court, Los Angeles, on 8/15/66 for hearing on a writ of habeas corpus charging that he is being subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment by California Prison authorities in that he has been confined much longer than he should have been. At the Federal Court hearing, NATHAN VOLOSHIN, who claimed to be from the Office of Speaker of the House JOHN MC CORMACK, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and a New York attorney named DARWIN CHARLES BROWN appeared for HAGENSON. The writ was denied, but HAGENSON was given an extension to refile his writ and was ordered held in the Los Angeles County Jail during the extension period.

On the same date, 8/15/66, the Office of THOMAS LYNCH, Attorney General of California, notified CASEY that on that date both VOLOSHIN and JACK GOLDEBERGER, Teamster Union West Coast Representative, were calling on LYNCH concerning the HAGENSON case. A resume of the HAGENSON case was furnished for the California Attorney General's information at that time. On 8/19/66, CHARLES O'BRIEN, Chief Deputy Attorney General, Sacramento, California, requested and was furnished a complete report on HAGENSON. On 9/8/66, Mr. MC INERNEY, Clemency Secretary to Governor EDMUND G. BROWN, reported that he had received a call concerning HAGENSON from Los Angeles Attorney FRED DUTTON, a friend of Governor BROWN, with indication that DUTTON had called MC INERNEY after receiving a request to do so from an undisclosed source in Washington. CASEY advised that DUTTON was a former Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs, was formerly a Secretary to the KENNEDY Cabinet, and is reportedly active in and the power behind Governor BROWN's current campaign for re-election.

On 9/12/66, a meeting was held with Attorney General LYNCH, members of his staff, the California Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification (CII), and officials of the

LA 87-23185

Department of Corrections. At this meeting it was reported that reliable information had been received that a sum of \$50,000.00 was available for anyone, including the Governor, who could effect HAGENSON's release from prison.

On 9/16/66, the Governor's Office called the Department of Corrections concerning the HAGENSON matter, with the Department requesting the Governor's Office, due to the sensitive nature of the matter, to have the Governor contact CASEY at his home by telephone that evening. On the night of September 16, 1966, Governor BROWN called CASEY at his home and indicated that he had been contacted by an attorney (apparently VOLOSHIN) concerning HAGENSON and after being briefed by CASEY as to the background on HAGENSON, Governor BROWN advised CASEY that he appreciated the sensitiveness of the matter and fully approved of the investigation being conducted.

It is noted that CASEY and DAMRELL advised they are acquainted with this Bureau's interest in ROBERT WILLIAM STANLEY and desired to make the above information available to this office, but requested no dissemination of the above material be made outside this Bureau.

CASEY advised that KENNETH FOLEY, a Los Angeles attorney previously disbarred but again practicing with ROBERT WILLIAM STANLEY, is cooperating as an informant with the Los Angeles Special Agent of CII, who is furnishing information to CASEY. Information has been received through this source that a Federal Judge in Chicago has been approached concerning STANLEY's forthcoming trial for ITSP violation and that "the fix is in." STANLEY is reportedly due in court in Chicago on 10/18/66 but has indicated that the appearance will be only a "motion to fix."

CASEY advised that his Department, plus other State agencies involved, are quite concerned over the apparent pressure being brought from Washington and are wondering as to the reason for this pressure. He stated that VOLOSHIN has quite loudly proclaimed his connection with Speaker MC CORMACK in all of his Los Angeles and Sacramento contacts. He further advised that JACK GOLDBERGER of the Teamsters Union has long been an enemy of Attorney General LYNCH but apparently called LYNCH on a friendly basis, discussing the current election

LA 87-23185

campaign and then switched his conversation to "this boy HAGENSON" who is "suffering indignities and is being abused in prison," asking LYNCH to look into the matter.

It is noted that Los Angeles indices reflect information concerning NATHAN VOLOSHIN, a New York and Washington, D. C., attorney, reportedly President of Cockatrice Properties, as set out in the case entitled "SYLVAN FERDMAN, aka, AR," OO Miami, Bufile 92-7265. During 4/21/65, interview of THOMAS A. SHAHEEN, JR., Long Beach, California, reflected that EDWARD W. LEVIN, aka RICHARD HORTON, had advised SHAHEEN that Cockatrice Properties reportedly was negotiating for property in Boulder, Colorado, reportedly owned by the wealthy MURCHISON family and that, according to HORTON, Speaker of the House MC CORMACK was interested in Cockatrice Properties and when in Washington, VOLOSHIN could be reached through MC CORMACK's office.

VOLOSHIN is also believed identical with NATHAN VOLOSHIN, subject in the case entitled "T. R. Finn and Company, Finn Aeronautical Division, Hawthorne, New Jersey; Et Al, FAG - Conspiracy," OO Washington Field Office, Bufile 46-39762.

In September, 1966, Las Vegas Office advised that DARWIN BROWN, an attorney and associate of ROBERT WILLIAM STANLEY, was recently in Las Vegas with STANLEY for the purpose of acquiring an interest in a gambling establishment in Las Vegas.

No specific leads are being set forth by the Los Angeles Office in view of the principals mentioned in the above. This information is being made available to the Bureau and offices concerned for proper consideration by the Bureau as to action which should be taken concerning the information.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 87-85285-70

AIRTEL

10/1/66
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bunker

To: SAC, Chicago (67-25752)
From: Director, FBI (67-25265)

JOHN DALE STANLEY, AKA - FUGITIVE, ET AL.
TSP - HF; CONFIDENTIAL James George Reeves

WDC airtel 9/23/66 and CGairtel 9/23/66 (copy of letter enclosed for Los Angeles).

SAC, Chicago, should personally advise SAC, Chicago, and Chief Federal Judge William J. Campbell, Chicago, of the information confidentially furnished (see page 3 of reairtel 9/23/66) to the effect that a Federal Judge in Chicago had been approached concerning Stanley's forthcoming court appearance for an ITSP violation and that "the fix is in." The Bureau should be furnished with immediate advice that action has been taken through the continuation of a LRU suitable for dissemination to the Department.

SAC, Los Angeles is instructed that he furnish the information furnished in reairtel of 9/23/66 concerning the attorney to have John William Hagenbeck released from California State Prison because a matter within the jurisdiction of this state and to being investigated by the State of California, to make sure that Charles E. Tracy, the original informant in this matter, understands that this Bureau is taking no action with respect thereto.

3 - Los Angeles (Enc) (67-25265)
1 - San Diego
1 - San Francisco

87-46974-
NOT RECORDED
208 OCT 6 1966

1 87-46974
LHB:int (13)

NOTE: This is case where 4 subjects indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, in June, 1966, for violations of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute arising from

59 OCT 10 1966 1317

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO
DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE CONTINUED:

negotiation of approximately \$500,000 in stolen securities.

Los Angeles Office received information confidentially that "the fix was in" with an unnamed Federal Judge, Chicago, in connection with the appearance of subject Robert William Stanley.

Chicago Office identifies Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz as presiding judge. Our files reflect Judge Marovitz has alleged connections with Chicago racketeers and is believed to have disregarded laws in favor of friends while judge in State Court.

Instructions to SAC, Chicago, being issued on behalf of approval of such action on SCG airtel 9/29/66.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: JAMES GEORGE REVES AND OTHERS;
VERA KRUPP - VICTIM
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY

DATE: May 21, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Schmidt
(Attention: Mr. Stapleton)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
~~Bishop~~ _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

This is to advise the 33.6 carat diamond stolen April 10, 1959, from Vera Krupp near Las Vegas, Nevada, recovered by our Newark Office May 23, 1959, was sold at a New York City auction to an agent for actor Richard Burton who purchased it for his wife, Elizabeth Taylor.

my
BACKGROUND:

On April 10, 1959, Vera Krupp, ex-wife of German industrialist Alfred Krupp was assaulted and robbed at her ranch located 23 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. A 33.6 carat diamond valued at approximately \$275,000 was taken from Mrs. Krupp.

After the robbery the thieves traveled extensively across the country in an effort to "fence" the diamond. As a result of our investigation on May 23, 1959, the diamond was recovered by agents of our Newark Office in the possession of James George Reves. Reves admitted taking part in the robbery of Mrs. Krupp identifying William S. Davie and Marion Carter Bowman as participating in the robbery with him. Other conspirators were identified as John William Hagenson, Edward Daniel Hay, and Julius Berger.

Reves, Davie, and Berger entered guilty pleas in U. S. District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 20, 1959, to an indictment charging violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. Hagenson, Hay, and Bowman were found guilty after jury trial. All were sentenced to prison terms. The conviction of Hagenson was subsequently reversed upon appeal.

REC 8

87-46974-219

DAS:ms

(7)

MCI

10 MAY 23 1968
CONTINUED - OVER

54 MAY 31 1968

NW 51 15 01 60 200

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: JAMES GEORGE REVES AND OTHERS

After recovery, the Krupp diamond was turned over to representatives of the insurance company. A glass replica of the gem donated to the Bureau by New York jeweler, Harry Winston, in recognition of our successful investigation of this case, is currently on display as a tour exhibit in Room 1732.

5/16/68

The Krupp diamond was sold at an auction at Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York City, to an agent for Richard Burton who purchased it for \$305,000. Burton was quoted as saying, "My little girl (Elizabeth Taylor) is ecstatically happy about getting it."

ACTION:

Above for information.

V
der
R
J
AN
mr